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11 ALLIED WARSHIPS SUNK IN SEA BATTLES OFF JAVA

TOJO EMPHASIZES IMPORTANCE OF MAINTAINING CLOSER TIES BETWEEN JAPAN MANCHOUKUO

Decennial Anniversary Observed in Tokyo And Hsinking

STRIKING PROGRESS MADE

State Budget Expands to ¥2,598,000,000 in Ten Years

Wireless Connections With Vichy Arranged Commencing March 3

Direct wireless communication between Japan and France, suspended since the fall of Paris, will be resumed from March 3, following the successful conclusion of negotiations which had been going on since last January between the Japanese and Vichy Governments, the Communications Ministry announced Saturday, according to Domei. Under the new system, telegrams may be sent from Japan Proper as well as Manchoukuo to all unoccupied French territory including French Colonies. Charges will be ¥2.24 per word for ordinary telegrams and 40 sen per word for press cables.

The need of closest cooperation between Japan and Manchoukuo for construction of a new world order was stressed by Premier Tojo in an address at a gigantic rally held at Hibiya Park Sunday in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, according to Domei.

General Tojo expressed hearty gratification over the rapid progress of Manchoukuo in every field of activity—national defense, military, political and economic—which, he said, had been made in closest cooperation with Japan.

Pointing out the inseparable relations existing between Japan and Manchoukuo, Premier Tojo recalled that His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, following His Majesty's return from a visit to Tokyo in 1935, issued an Imperial Rescript, clarifying closest relations between the two countries.

Furthermore, the Premier said, immediately after His Majesty's visit to Japan in 1940 for the celebration commemorating the 2,600th anniversary of Japan's founding, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo founded a "national foundation shrine" dedicated to the Sun Goddess, Amaterasu Omikami.

Referring to the war now going on in the southern regions, Premier Tojo declared that the basic spirit leading the Manchoukuo nation in its war efforts in closest cooperation with Japan is evident in an Imperial Rescript issued by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo on the day the Greater East Asia War broke out.

"When we consider that both the War of Greater East Asia and the projected construction of a new order in Europe can be traced back to the Manchurian incident, we feel the great significance of the founding of Manchoukuo in the world history," the Premier declared.

It is most impressive, he said, to greet the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire at a time when the Axis nations are actively engaged in a promising war.

General Tojo then asked the Japanese nation to bear in mind that the work of creating a new order in Greater East Asia is based on the realization of closest unity between Japan and Manchoukuo as well as Japan's fullest support for the healthy growth of Manchoukuo.

In concluding, Premier Tojo prayed for further growth of Manchoukuo, expressing the firm belief that Japan and Manchoukuo, acting in cooperation with their allies, will realize the ideal of establishing a new order in the world.

The ceremony at the Hibiya Park Sunday morning was attended by Premier Hideki Tojo, the Navy Minister, the President of the Planning Board, the Manchoukuoan, German, Italian and Thai Ambassadors and some 50,000 persons representing secondary school students, members of the Industrial Patriotic Association, Ex-Servicemen's Association and other organizations.

Following the presentation of the Manchoukuoan national anthem by the Toyama Military Band, Premier Tojo delivered a congratulatory speech, after which, the Ambassador of Manchoukuo responded, and the diplomatic representatives of other friendly nations delivered felicitations. The Governor of Tokyo Prefecture then read a cable received from the Premier of Manchoukuo, bringing the rally to a successful close about 11 o'clock.

Prince Graces Luncheon

Honored by the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, a luncheon party attended by Premier Hideki Tojo and various Cabinet Ministers, Ambassadors of Manchoukuo and Axis Powers and many other dignitaries aggregating some 350 persons was held at the Imperial Hotel from noon on [illegible] in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo. [illegible] rival of His Imperial Highness, the felicitous function got under way immediately, offering three rousing Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and for His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, following which the participants drank a toast for the health of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu. Congratulatory speeches were delivered by Premier Tojo and the Ambassadors of Manchoukuo, Germany, the Nanking Government and Thailand.

"We express our profound gratitude to the people of Manchoukuo who offer their fullest cooperation with Japan for the task of establishing Greater East Asia," declared Premier General Hideki Tojo.

Premier Tojo further stated that it is a matter for congratulation that the State of Manchoukuo has achieved such remarkable progress in 10 years in close cooperation with Japan.

"Now our country is fast proceeding to the great task of establishing a new world order in close collaboration with the Axis Powers, and we are now gradually achieving our objectives," declared Premier Tojo.

"While we heartily congratulate the Manchoukuo Empire on its remarkable progress, we at the same time wish to express our deep thanks to the nations which have extended their recognition of the State of Manchoukuo and have opened cordial diplomatic relations with Manchoukuo."

In conclusion, Premier Tojo declared that Japan is fully determined to win a victory in the present war by further strengthening cooperation with the Axis nations.

Big Progress Made

Domei

HSINKING, March 1.—Attesting to sensational strides made by Manchoukuo since its foundation 10 years ago, statistics issued by the Manchoukuoan Government February 28, on the eve of Manchoukuo's Decennial Anniversary, revealed that its state budget jumped from ¥110,000,000 to ¥2,598,000,000 or showed more than a 20-fold increase in the course of the nation's brief 10 year's history.

During the same interval the total tax revenues increased from ¥99,000,000 to ¥384,666,000.

Meanwhile, it was revealed that the number of registered telephones increased from 35,000 to 111,068; radio stations from three to 17, while registered radio listeners jumped from 2,000 to 454,800.

Bearing witness to Manchoukuo's far reaching educational program, released figures disclosed that the number of primary schools during the country's 10 year's history rose from 9,000 to 24,000, while universities increased from one to 18.

Other statistics indicated that movie houses increased from 30 to 190 and that the number of bandits dwindled from 300,000 to 500.

Hsinking Celebrates

Domei

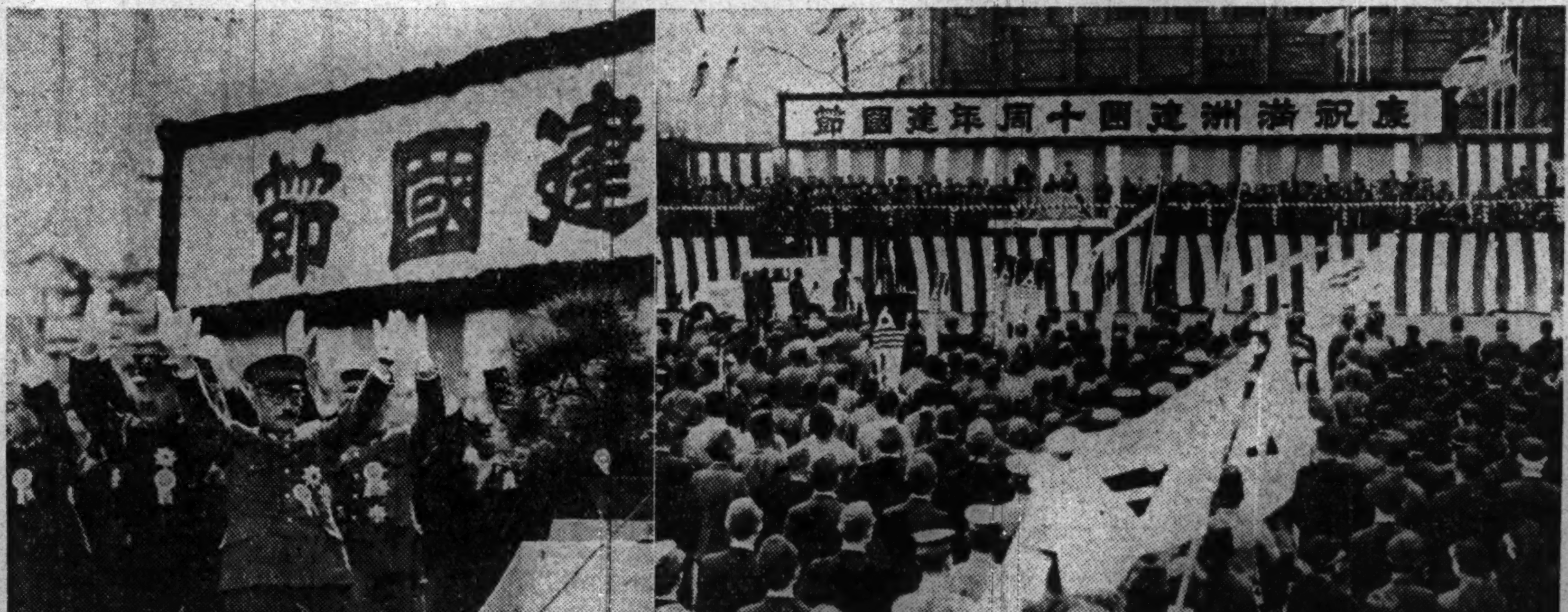
HSINKING, March 1.—With various programs held throughout this country, the whole nation today jubilantly celebrated the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.

At the signal of a siren and the radio, 45,000,000 people of Manchoukuo joined in the cheers for the Empire at 10 a.m. today.

Here in Hsinking, a gigantic rally was held under the auspices of the Hsinking Municipality. In the afternoon, a celebration was held at the Yamato Hotel with officials and civilian representatives participating, including Premier Chang Ching-hui, a representative of the Kwantung Army and Wilhelm Wagner, and Commander Luigi Neyrone, German and Italian Min-

(Continued on Page 2)

Banzai! May Manchoukuo Forever Prosper!



The celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo was held at Hibiya Park at 10 a.m., Sunday, with a large crowd attending. During the course of his speech, General Hideki Tojo, Japan's popular Premier, who was the main speaker of the day, stressed the necessity of maintaining the closest relations between Japan and Manchoukuo in order to establish a New World Order. High praise was paid by the Premier to Manchoukuo for the remarkable development made during the past 10 years. Photos, left to right: Premier General Tojo flanked on his right by Navy Minister, Admiral Shigetaro Shimada hailing three banzais; the speaker's platform as viewed from the front with part of the crowd in the foreground.

JAPANESE MOP UP SHANTUNG PROVINCE

Annihilation Operations Against 40,000 Chungking Troops Proceeding Well

DRIVE ON SHANSI BANDITS

3,000 Communists Attacked in Chungtiao Mountain Range Dealt Heavy Blow

Domei

A JAPANESE BASE IN SHANTUNG, March 1.—The Japanese military operations against the 40,000 Chungking troops under General Yu Hseuh-chung in central Shantung Province are developing satisfactorily.

The Japanese Forces started their annihilation operations against General Yu's troops early in February. According to the latest report from the Japanese base, the number of bodies left on the field by the enemy forces numbered 1,468 up to February 26, while 468 soldiers have been taken prisoner. Fighting equipment seized by the Imperial Troops up to that date included 568 rifles, 16 heavy and light machine-guns. In addition the Japanese destroyed 29 troop barracks, two munition dumps, two provision storehouses, two clothing depots and one printing shop.

Shansi Bandits Attacked

Domei

TAIYUAN, March 1.—A certain Japanese detachment is now carrying out attacks against 3,000 communist bandits in the Chungtiao mountain range in southern Shansi Province, according to a field dispatch reaching here today.

Braving a snowstorm, the Japanese troops on February 23 opened an attack against the bandit corps from the Hsuehushan region and dealt them a heavy blow.

During a three-day encounter ending February 26, 600 communist bandits were killed, while 246 were taken prisoner. Booty gained by the Japanese Forces included one heavy machine-gun, 11 light machine-guns and 671 rifles.

IRANIAN CABINET QUITS

Action Follows Resignation of Agriculture Minister

Domei

BERNE, March 1.—Following the resignation yesterday of Mohammed Hakimi, Iranian Minister of Agriculture, the entire Iranian Cabinet tendered its resignation to Prime Minister Mohammed Foroghi, according to a Reuters dispatch from Teheran received here today.

The dispatch said, however, that no reason was given in regard to the collective resignation of the Cabinet.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

MAJOR-GENERAL BENNET SILENT ON ARRIVAL IN SYDNEY AFTER DESERTING MEN

Major-General Gordon Bennet, former Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Forces in Malaya, who deserted his men prior to the fall of Singapore arrived in Sydney aboard a Dutch transport plane on Sunday afternoon, according to reports from Melbourne. The report revealed that he was met at the airport by his wife and daughter, as well as high Australian Government officials. The report added that the usually blatant commander had very little to tell the press.

It is recalled that prior to the time the Australian first contacted the Japanese in the Malay campaign, the same Major-General Bennet boasted to the world that his men would "run circles" around the Japanese. "My men who have been especially trained in jungle warfare can outmarch, outfight, and outwit the Japanese," he said.

JAPANESE GOOD MARKSMEN—LONDON CORRESPONDENT

The London Daily Mail's war correspondent in New Guinea reported from Port Moresby that the Japanese airmen were remarkably accurate releasers of bombs.

Reporting that damages were sustained on military installations in Saturday's heavy Japanese attack on the strategic city at the southeastern tip of New Guinea, the correspondent stated that all the bombs were dropped "dead on their marks" causing no civilian casualties.

AUSTRALIA TO EXPERIENCE TEA RATIONING

Admitting that the normal channels of supplies have been interrupted by the war and that there was little hope for an early resumption of trade, the Australian Government took over all tea supplies and announced that it will be distributed, hereafter, under a strict rationing system.

Further restrictions on the sale of tobacco were also announced on Saturday, as supplies to retailers in March will be reduced 20 per cent.

LOCAL GERMANS JUBILANT OVER SINKING OF EXETER

British Ship, Lost in Java Sea Battle, Took Part in Graf Spee Encounter

News of the brilliant accomplishments of our Navy Air Units in the battle off Java on February 27 was welcomed with particular jubilation by the German community because the sunken enemy vessels included the British cruiser Exeter which, with the Ajax and the Achilles, caused the German pocket battleship, Graf Spee, to scuttle itself off Montevideo in December, 1940.

A German employe of the Irisu Shokai (formerly C. Illies & Co.) of Kobe, in commenting on the news, stated that the pocket battleship, Graf Spee, along with Scheer Deutschland, was very familiar to the German people and its scuttling off Montevideo was the source of a great shock to the German people. The fact that the Japanese Navy aces sank the Exeter is indeed delightful news, he said.

ARGENTINA DISCONTINUES GUARDING ITALIAN RIGHTS

U.S. Instigates Abandonment Of Good Offices in Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 1.—Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, the Argentine Foreign Minister, today informed Nobile Rafaaele Boscarelli, Italian Ambassador to Buenos Aires, of the Argentine Government's intention to discontinue looking after Italian interests in Mexico, Salvador and Nicaragua.

The Italian envoy reportedly was notified of the Government's intention because the three Central American countries had requested Argentina to cease offering protection to Italian interests in these countries.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the request made to Argentina by the three countries was instigated by the United States for the purpose of bringing more pressure to bear on Axis interests in the Central American States.

AXIS U-BOATS SINK 5 SHIPS IN ATLANTIC

Nazi Planes Score Direct Hits On 2 More Freighters—British Parachutists Driven Off

BRITISH SUB IS BLASTED

Malta Heavily Raided by Axis Aircraft—Cyrenaica Also Attacked

Domei

BERLIN, February 28.—German U-boats, operating in the Atlantic, yesterday sank five enemy vessels, totaling 42,000 tons, and crippled two additional ships, the German High Command announced at noon today.

The communique added that in waters about England, German warplanes scored hits on two freighters, heavily damaging the vessels.

On the Soviet-German front, German troops repulsed the Red Army with heavy losses in the eastern sector, destroying 75 Soviet tanks.

In the Crimean area, 35 enemy panzers were destroyed on the Kerch Peninsula and an additional nine machines near Sebastopol as the Germans repulsed strong Soviet forces supported by panzer units and aircraft, the communique said, adding that the fighting is continuing in some places.

German forces also repulsed attacks on the Donetz front by strong forces of the Red Army, reinforced by panzers, the communique disclosed.

On the North African front, Axis air formations in a low-level attack, yesterday dispersed British troop concentrations and raided enemy airfields and harbor facilities. Five British aircraft were destroyed on the ground and two more were shot down in air combats, the High Command revealed.

German bombers, in raids on La Valetta, on the island of Malta, yesterday scored hits with heavy bombs, damaging a British submarine.

A number of British parachutists, who landed on the northern French coast last night carried out a sudden attack against weak coastal protection but were forced to retreat two hours later by sea under pressure of German counter-attacks, the High Command said.

Three attacking British planes were shot down last night when British bombers entered German coastal territory, the communique concluded.

British Submarine Bombed

Domei

ROME, February 28.—A British submarine has been bombed by Italian warplanes near the port of La Valetta, Malta, the High Command announced today.

Warehouses and supply depots also were subjected to heavy bombing when Italian and German aircraft carried out day and night assaults on the British Mediterranean base, the communique said.

Meanwhile, other Axis warplanes, operating over Cyrenaica, North Af-

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Send Down 5 Cruisers and 6 Destroyers

8 BADLY DAMAGED

The combined fleet of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands in Netherlands East Indies waters has been practically wiped out. Five enemy cruisers and six destroyers were sunk, four cruisers wrecked, two cruisers and a destroyer severely damaged and an unspecified 3,000-ton warship set aflame in the naval battles fought by the Japanese Forces since February 27 up to early Sunday morning off Surabaya, Batavia and in the Sunda Strait, according to the communiques issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. and 4:50 p.m. Sunday. The 4 p.m. communique said:

"1. The results that have become known up to early on the morning of March 1 in regard to the naval battles in the Java sector are as follows:

"(1) The Japanese Naval Force operating in the Surabaya area since sundown on February 27 up to dawn on February 28 sank three cruisers and six destroyers belonging to the United States-British-Netherlands combined fleet and wrecked four cruisers of the same fleet.

"(Note. This naval battle will be called the Naval Battle off Surabaya).

"(2) The Japanese Naval Force operating in the Batavia area early on March 1 sank one United States heavy cruiser and one Australian cruiser.

"(Note. This naval battle will be called the Naval Battle off Batavia).

"2. In these two naval battles the Japanese Fleet in Netherlands East Indies waters practically annihilated the main strength of the enemy fleet in the southwestern Pacific and is now sweeping the waters in search of the remaining enemy units.

"3. One of our destroyers was slightly damaged in these engagements but it can fight or navigate as usual."

The 4:50 p.m. communique said: "An Imperial Army Air Force on February 27 and 28 conducted search for enemy warships on the western Java Sea, in the course of which it bombed and set aflame a 3,000-ton enemy warship and scored direct bomb hits on two cruisers and one destroyer, inflicting heavy damage on these vessels."

DUTCH ADMIT DAMAGE TO ALLIED FLEET

Domei

LISBON, February 28.—According to a Batavia dispatch received here, the Netherlands East Indies High Command in Batavia this afternoon announced that the Allied fleet yesterday afternoon in waters around Java Island engaged a Japanese Fleet in a naval encounter which continued until after dusk.

Some damage was suffered by the Allied fleet, the communique said, adding, however, that no details regarding the engagement had yet been available.

The communique admitted that Japanese aircraft yesterday assaulted various points on Java Island, setting afire warehouses and disrupting water supplies as well as communications.

Referring to Japanese air raids which were carried out twice yesterday afternoon against the port of Tandjoengpriok, near Batavia, the communique revealed that docks and other military establishments were heavily damaged.

The Batavia High Command further admitted in its communique that Japanese aircraft in the course of yesterday attacked airdromes in western Java, causing some damage to airfield facilities, while other formations of Japanese warplanes raided air bases in southern Java, blasting up military facilities and destroying many aircraft on the ground.

Meanwhile, in Dutch Timor, the communique stated, fierce

(Continued on Page 2)

OTORI ISLAND RAID MERE EMPTY MOVE

U.S. Action Is Just Political Gesture for Propaganda Purposes

The United States' naval attempt to attack Otori (Wake) Island on February 24 was motivated more by a desire to use the event as a political gesture for home consumption than by any serious determination to wrest back its important former advance base, says the Nichi Nichi.

In fact, the United States Navy is frantically endeavoring to break the monotony of reporting defeat after defeat to the American public by some show of aggressiveness on its part on the vast stretches of the Pacific, the paper continued. The fleet which made for Otori Island on February 24 was organized identically with the fleet which met a miserable defeat at the hands of Japanese airmen northeast of New Guinea on February 21, when the United States lost another aircraft-carrier and one combatant vessel. It was a fleet which the Americans called a "sea-blitzer," composed of an aircraft-carrier supported by two cruisers and six destroyers.

Japanese Alert

When this fleet came to attack the island, all the guns of the cruisers and destroyers were belching fire with the aircraft-carrier concealed well at the rear. The six warships were demonstrating their pugnacity before the waiting Japanese on the island. Suddenly, the fort battery opened fire and the huge shells fell on the oncoming men-o'-war. Scores of warcraft took off from the enemy aircraft-carrier heading for the erstwhile American base. Japanese fighters rose to meet them and in a fierce battle that ensued five star-marked aircraft were downed.

Under the accurate fire of the Japanese battery, one enemy cruiser was hit and was quickly separated from the main fleet as it burst into flames. A destroyer was heavily damaged soon after and it was now apparent that the Americans were having the worse of it. Since it was not with any spirit of do or die that they came, they soon took to flight when they saw the plight of some of their members. It was a case of having suffered a blow on the head in an attempt to scratch the nail of our toe, the paper declared.

Morale Boosting Attempt

In the light of events since the outbreak of war, the counter-attacks so far made by the United States Navy are known to have been used for political ends at home. President Roosevelt is whipping up the sagging courage of the United States Navy to make such futile attempts in order to patch up the situation created at home by the frequent defeats of American arms.

Thanks to the self-sacrificing efforts of our officers and men who are defending those far-flung bases thousands of miles from home, overcoming various difficulties such as shortage of drinking water and various materials, nothing that the now decimated American Navy can do will endanger the security of those islands which are now our advance bases, concluded the Nichi Nichi.

Axis U-Boats Sink 5 Ships in Atlantic

(Continued From Page 1)

rica, were reported to have intensely bombed and strafed marching columns as well as concentrations of British troops.

The communique further revealed Axis aircraft raided a British occupied Cyrenaican port as well as air bases where several British planes were either destroyed or heavily damaged on the ground.

13 Soviet Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, February 28.—Thirteen Soviet warplanes yesterday were shot down by German fighters during an aerial encounter over a sector southeast of Lake Ilmen on the northern German-Soviet front, D.N.B. learned from competent military quarters here today.

German dive-bombers destroyed Soviet batteries and inflicted heavy losses on Soviet troop concentrations on Leningrad, it was said.

Soviet infantry columns also were reported to have been machine-gunned in a low-level attack by German aircraft.

British Attack Foiled

Domei

BERLIN, February 28.—A small number of British parachutists, apparently in an attempt to assist the Soviet Union by carrying out a flanking attack on the German forces, landed on the northern coastal area of France, but were forced to make another "glorious retreat" across the Channel by naval craft in the face of swift German counter-attacks, D.N.B. reported today.

The news agency added that such an insignificant British offensive could not cause any disturbance to German armed forces defending the occupied coastal area since the British were thrown back in no time without obtaining results whatsoever of military nature.

U.S. TO TAKE OVER GOODS

Lower House Passes Bill to Requisition Property

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—According to Washington dispatches, the United States' House of Representatives on February 28 approved a wartime compulsory requisitioning bill authorizing the Government to requisition private property.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Sunday, March 1

KOKUMIN—Meaningless Chungking Conference
CHUGAI—10th Anniversary of Manchoukuo Founding
NICHI NICHI—Send-Off for Ambassador Sato
ASAHI—10th Commemoration of Founding of Manchoukuo

Meaningless Chungking Conference

KOKUMIN

It is reported that a conference of the "brain trusts" of the Chungking Administration will be called from March 1, during which, the outcome of the visit of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his party to India will be discussed. It is also understood that the policy relative to the War of Greater East Asia will likewise be the topic of deliberation.

The object of the current war is to give freedom to the people of East Asia, to release them from the Anglo-American claws and to enable them to share with Japan the glory of Asia for years to come. The East Asiatic races, then, cannot but render full understanding to the significance of the present hostilities and consequently, it is only natural that the visit of the Generalissimo and his henchmen proved a failure.

Though the purport of General Chiang's visit to India is more or less ambiguous, it can be well surmized that one of the reasons was to secure India's aid to help, even temporarily, the Chungking Administration out of the present tight spot.

It would be well for the leaders of the Chungking Administration to look back and review the brilliant accomplishments of the Japanese Forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The Anglo-American Powers are helpless before the surging onslaughts of the Japanese land, air and sea forces, and at every front they strike, the Imperial Forces are replacing the American and British flags that have flown there for years. Even General Chiang's fellow-countrymen who extended wholehearted support at the outset are now hustling to give every possible aid to the new National Government of Nanking.

Under such circumstances, there is no significance at all in the conference currently in session at Chungking. What the Generalissimo and his supporters should do for their benefit is to report the result of the visit to India immediately, to realize the mistaken course they followed for the past five years, and to quit dancing to the tune of the Anglo-Americans. Only then, will the present conference be significant.

10th Anniversary of Manchoukuo Founding

CHUGAI SHOGYO

The founding of Manchoukuo has gone down in modern history as one of its most significant pages, but it was not achieved in a day or brought about without sufficient and deep-rooted causes. This is one of the things which the bigoted United States and Great Britain, steeped in utilitarian and materialistic concepts, cannot understand. For the last ten years they have done their best to interfere and bring to naught the sacrifices made and the efforts being directed toward the building up of a modern state founded on the ancient principle of the Imperial Way. But all their plots and machinations have been frustrated, and Manchoukuo now stands strong and secure on foundations that have been strengthened by ceaseless toil. We greet the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo with confidence that even the brazen United States and Great Britain have not the courage to face the solemn test of facts about Manchoukuo, the achievements that have been made in spite of their interference.

The relationship between Manchoukuo and Japan is not that of mere allies. The two countries are bound by a common ideal, a common mind, by ties that are inseparable and indestructible. On the occasion of the 2,603th anniversary of the founding of Japan, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo paid homage to Amaterasu-Omikami. His Majesty set the principle of Manchoukuo as that of the Way of the Gods, thereby proclaiming the oneness of the morals of Manchoukuo with those of Japan. Manchoukuo and Japan, therefore, are inter-related and inter-dependent, and both are traveling hand in hand on the road to the construction of world peace and happiness of mankind. The tasks and responsibilities of Manchoukuo have been doubled by the onset of the War of Greater East Asia.

It is only when the last vestige of Anglo-American influence is swept out of the East Asiatic world that East Asia will come back to its own. It is, therefore, up to Manchoukuo to bend every effort, material and moral, to help Japan win the war. Manchoukuo had a population of only 30,000,000 on a land capable of sustaining 100,000,000. On this, the tenth anniversary of its founding, the population exceeds 40,000,000. In another 10 years the country will have a population befitting the great nation it already has become. Its abundant material resources will then have been developed correspondingly. Meanwhile, those material resources will be developed and used for the attainment of the goal of the War of Greater East Asia.

Send-Off for Ambassador Sato

NICHI NICHI

Succeeding Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, Naotake Sato, former Foreign Minister, has been appointed Ambassador to Moscow. He is to depart for his new post shortly, accompanied by Minister Goro Morishima. Foreign Minister Togo had strengthened the most important sections of the diplomatic front by putting Mamoru Shigemitsu in the post of Ambassador to Nanking and Kenkichi Yoshizawa in that of Ambassador to French Indo-China. The people feel greatly reassured by the solid and skilled personnel action of the Foreign Minister who has succeeded in this important and delicate task. We are also moved by the spectacle of these elders of the diplomatic service readily assuming heavy and arduous responsibilities in these difficult times and proceeding to their posts. We have every confidence in the experience and ability of these veteran diplomats and we look forward much to their successes. Of special importance are the various issues pending between the Soviet Union and Japan.

Soviet-Japanese relations grew steadily normal since the settlement of the unfortunate Nomanhan affair and the conclusion of the Neutrality Treaty of April last year promised success for the negotiations on the economic, border and other questions pending between the two countries. A commercial agreement between the Soviets and Japan has thus been initialled.

Since the aggravation of German-Soviet relations, however, the Soviets have begun to betray a lack of just appreciation of the three-fold relationships between Germany and Japan, between the Soviet Union and Japan and between Germany and the Soviet Union. Their policy toward Japan has tended to become such as to give rise to doubts in our mind on a number of points. For instance, no agreement has as yet been reached on the fisheries question in spite of the fact that an agreement was to have been concluded by the end of last year. The Soviet Government has on various occasions stated that relations between the Soviet Union and Japan remain based on the Neutrality Treaty. Yet it is not altogether unnecessary to maintain an attitude of strict vigilance on the part of Japan to see if the Soviet Union will absolutely stand by with respect to the War of Greater East Asia.

With Ambassador Smetanin recalled home and the date of his return to Tokyo not yet known, the Imperial Government evidently does not consider it advisable to leave the Moscow post vacant for even one day. In this too, the zeal with which the Imperial Government is striving to regulate relations with the Soviets can be perceived. We earnestly hope therefore that the Soviet Government will respond with similar zeal in cooperating with our country in that task.

10th Commemoration of Founding of Manchoukuo

ASAHI

The felicitous occasion of welcoming the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire bears a deep significance, particularly when the fundamental establishment of the common prosperity bloc in Greater East Asia is about to be completed through the overwhelming victories of the Imperial land, sea and air units.

The outbreak of the Manchurian Incident served to give a heavenly opportunity of emancipating the 30 million people of Manchoukuo from maladministration and putting an end forever to widespread banditry.

The replenishment of the national power of Manchoukuo, and its remarkable development during the past decade has been the cynosure of the world, but behind such accomplishment, it must be remembered, lies the guidance and help extended by Japan and the consolidated efforts of the military circles, the Government officials and the general public of both Japan and Manchoukuo. The inseparable relations between the two countries is not merely the result of agreements, regulations or interests but is the crystallization of spiritual and moral collaboration.

Simultaneous with the conclusion of the Basic Treaty between Japan and the National Government of China in November 1940, Manchoukuo was formally recognized by the Wang Ching-wei Government, resulting immediately in the Joint Declaration of Japan, China and Manchoukuo relative to the establishment of a New Order in East Asia. The Axis thus formed among the three countries, needless to say, was the pioneer for the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and consequently, added still greater responsibilities to the position of Manchoukuo.

At this auspicious occasion, we unite in praising the glorious developments accomplished by Manchoukuo during the past 10 years and hope, at the same time, that the bond of amity between the two countries will be much closer in the future for the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia and an eventual creation of a common prosperity bloc in Greater East Asia.

AMERICA STILL HAS BIG UNEMPLOYMENT

U.S. Public Bearing Brunt of Roosevelt's Folly in World Affairs

America with only 8 per cent of the world's population is the wealthiest country, and yet tens of million of people within that country are continually fighting starvation and poverty, and this condition is becoming worse with the meddling in world affairs by its leader, President Roosevelt, says the "Noon Extra" a periodical in Shanghai. The article reads:

America produces about 92 per cent of the world's natural gas, 60 per cent of the world's crude oil, 50 per cent of its lead, copper, zinc, asbestos, corn and cotton; 88 per cent of its nickel, 82 per cent of its sulphur, 43 per cent of its chemicals, 90 per cent of its movies, and 66 per cent of its silver. America possesses 69 per cent of the known coal reserves in the world, 53 per cent of the world's telephones, and 81 per cent of its automobiles. These are facts about which the President was wont to boast. They represented the American way of living. The American people—only 8 per cent of the world's population—owned all that. That was the bright side of the picture. But what was the other side of the American way of living?

Millions Starving

The Roosevelt Administration—after eight years in power—did nothing to change the scheme of things which saw to it that the income from this vast wealth was so divided that the man who produced the most, particularly of the things everyone most needs, received the least. One-quarter of the American people are farmers—but they received only 11 per cent of the national income—and a good deal of that was paid to them for not growing things or destroying what they raised. Forty-one per cent of all American families, live on an average of $758 per year. Eight million families according to Government figures, continually face starvation while another 11 million are always fighting poverty. Only 10 million families had enough or more than enough of the essentials of life, and few of those have any security for the future. That's one side of the American way of living the President never talked about.

Instead of trying to remedy things in the United States, he chose to make conditions worse by meddling in the affairs of all the world—saddling the American people with the cost of his meddling.

With so much to be done about freedom from want and freedom from fear in the United States Franklin D. Roosevelt saddled the American people with a 13-billion dollar Lend-Lease Bill to finance England's war. England was to fight for the realization of Roosevelt's dream of world dictatorship, the American people were elected to pay for it, and the American way of living was a slogan used to make the President's ambition seem palatable.

2 Million Born Annually

That 13 billion dollars would have gone a long way in extending the American way of living to all Americans. But while Mr. Roosevelt was giving away that money, 2 million children were being born every year in the United States and half of them were being born into families on relief or the dole. Last year 10,000 men and women waited 24 hours for six hundred jobs in Cleveland, Ohio, and 4,000 women and girls waited in line all day long in New York City for 12 available jobs at $18 a week. But did that concern Mr. Roosevelt? No, he already ruled America, so his attention had to be devoted elsewhere.

But Mr. Roosevelt's plans in world affairs backfired. Instead of easy victory, he has suffered one crushing defeat after another. The Pacific, which was to have been a playground for the United States Navy, has turned into a veritable inferno. And to take the people's minds off that mistake, the Administration is talking again about the importance of the Atlantic, and another 56 billion dollars have been appropriated to fight this war for the preservation of the American way of living which already has gone irretievably by the boards. Mr. Roosevelt has caught the American people coming and going. No matter what happens now the American people are the losers; and they have their own President to thank for that.

One can understand why Mr. Roosevelt and Comrade Winston Churchill had so much in common. Both of them were "taking their people for a ride both of them were filled with fantastic dreams of world power and world dictatorship and both of them represented systems that were robbing the common people for the sake of the privileged few and what is more both of them represent a system that is now doomed.

II Warships Sunk Off Java

(Continued From Page 1)

fighting still was going on and casualties among the Dutch forces were increasing.

26 FUGITIVE ENEMY SHIPS CAPTURED

Domei

SHONAN ISLAND, February 27.—A large fleet of enemy merchantmen consisting of 26 vessels—a part of the 64 enemy ships which slipped out of Keppel Port on February 13 in an attempt to escape toward the Dutch East Indies—have been escorted back by Japanese destroyers to the Seletar Naval Base on Shonan Island after being captured in the waters around the Banka Straits.

Carrying a large number of evacuees, including troops, the 64 enemy vessels convoyed by three British destroyers left Keppel Port on February 15 for the Dutch East Indies.

On February 15, however, the convoy was intercepted by Japanese Naval Units and in the battle which occurred between the British destroyers and the Japanese Navy, the Japanese sank 38 large and small type armed ships, including the accompanying destroyers, and compelled the remaining vessels to hoist white flags.

The enemy vessels were then taken in charge by Japanese destroyers and were herded back to Shonan Island like a flock of sheep.

N.E.I. Now Rationing Gasoline as Japanese Take Rich Oil Fields

Domei

LISBON, February 27.—The Netherlands East Indies, which formerly prided itself as being the oil king of Asia, has been compelled to institute domestic gasoline rationing from March 1 because of successive losses of rich oil fields to the Japanese, according to a Batavia report received here today. All automobiles in the Dutch East Indies are to be classified into a number of divisions and gasoline will be allotted in accordance with the specific type of each automobile, the report said. The report added that all outgoing mail from Batavia has ceased altogether.

SPAIN TO CELEBRATE

450th Anniversary of Discovery of America Planned

Transocean

MADRID, February 18.—Preparations for the celebration of the 450th anniversary of the discovery of America are to be started immediately, according to an announcement by the Spanish Geographical Society.

A Geographical Congress is planned, accompanied probably by an exhibition, which is to depict Spain's share in the discovery and development of America.

In this connection, a new edition of the geographic dictionary of Pedro de Novo is also to be published.

SHONAN NEWSPAPERS RESUME PUBLICATION

Residents on Island Learn of Progress of War on Other Fronts

Domei

SHONAN CITY, February 28.—Residents of Shonan city, who have been out of touch of news in other theaters of war, are now catching up with late news with the resumption of publication of newspapers here several days ago.

The English language newspaper Shonan Times and the Chinese language paper Shonan Jih Pao sell like hotcakes as fast as they appear on the streets.

Trains are running daily again between Bangkok and Shonan City. The city's water service has been practically restored to normal with repairs connecting the Shonan pipeline with the reservoirs in Johore Bharu completed yesterday. Power service has also been completely restored.

Foodstuffs are being sold under rigid control by Japanese authorities with prices fixed to prevent any profiteering. The public market is scheduled to open within a few days.

Army authorities are now making preparations to reopen schools.

Indians Grateful

Domei

SHONAN ISLAND, February 28.—Reflecting the joy of being released from British domination and signifying the sincere desire of cooperating with the Japanese, thousands of letters from Indians and Burmese are pouring into the editorial rooms of various newspapers and organs published in Shonan Island under the supervision of the Japanese military authorities.

Among the multitude of letters, the following note sent by an Indian electrician and signed J.S. was published in the Shonan Times, an English language newspaper which was first published on February 20:

"The British used to say that Japanese planes were piloted by Germans, but we have found out that such statements were downright lies.

"It is true that the Japanese did not bring us ease, indolence and extravagance but they have bestowed on us unbelievable favors, and, with sincerity as their motto, they are treating us with the utmost kindness.

"We are unable to forget that day—February 15—when the Japanese stopped their bombardment although they were in a position to blast us to bits.

"Another thing which is attracting our attention is the new idea of a New Order in East Asia. We feel now that we are able to understand better the whole situation of the war, and we are in a better position to cooperate with the Japanese.

"As for myself, I am looking forward to the day when I can be of service to the Japanese soldiers in their great task of carrying out this war successfully."

Honored at Reception

Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli and part of the 200 Japanese wounded soldiers who were guests at the reception held by the Fascist Party Organization in Japan.

JAPANESE SOLDIERS FETED AT RECEPTION

Italian Fascist Group in Japan Celebrates Fall of Singapore

Two-hundred Japanese wounded soldiers enjoyed a program of Italian music and motion pictures and a garden party at the headquarters of the Italian Cultural Association, Kojimachi 3-Ban-Cho, Saturday afternoon, as guests of the Tokyo branch of the "Guido Alessi," the Italian Fascist Party organization in Japan. The event, which was also attended by Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli, was held in celebration of the fall of Singapore.

Expressing the felicitations of the Italians who are the allies of Japan in the Greater East Asia War upon the heroic conquest of Singapore by the invincible Japanese Forces, Captain Enrico Rossi, leader of the Fascist Party organization in Tokyo, opened the affair with a formal address, at 1:30 p.m. In response to Captain Rossi's greetings, a speech was delivered by the commanding officer of the 200 Japanese wounded heroes, from the first Army Hospital of Tokyo.

Colonel Guido Bertoni, the Military Attache of the Italian Embassy, then gave three cheers for the Imperial Armed Forces, and in response an officer representing the Japanese soldiers led three cheers for the valiant officers and men of the Italian fighting services.

A cordial and cheerful atmosphere prevailed during the garden party which was held on the spacious lawn of the recently opened new premises of the Italian Cultural Association. Tea, Japanese rice wine, and other refreshments were served. During this reception, Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli greeted the guests, assisted by the members of his Embassy staff as well as the leading members of the Italian Fascist Party in Japan. Also present at the affair were members of the Italian communities of Tokyo and Yokohama.

Following the garden party, a concert of Italian music sung by Madam Dina Notargiacomo, the noted singer instructor of the Tokyo Academy of Music at Ueno Park was enjoyed by all. The soprano was assisted at the piano by Maestro Gaetano Comelli, the conductor of the orchestra of the Imperial Household Department. With her rich voice and her beautiful interpretations, the vocal soloist went straight to the hearts of the Japanese soldiers in her renditions of Tosti's "Sogno," Mascagni's "Serenade," and other Italian numbers. Especially when she sang popular Japanese pieces, such as "Kojo no Tsuki" by Rentaro Taki and the famous song "Sakura, Sakura . . ." The soldiers were moved.

A motion picture program consisting of newsreels of the Japanese conquest of Singapore and an Italian picture titled "Ali d'Italia" (Wings of Italy) concluded the enjoyable afternoon. During the presentation of the pictures rounds of applause from the audience could be heard.

The reception ended at about 4:30 p.m., when cigarets and other gifts were distributed among the Japanese soldiers.

CLOSE COOPERATION NEEDED, TOJO SAYS

(Continued From Page 1)

isters to Manchoukuo respectively.

Japanese Fete Decennial

In observing the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo on March 1, every household throughout the Japanese Empire expressed a hearty congratulation for the remarkable progress achieved by Manchoukuo during the past decade.

The feature of the day in Tokyo was the ceremony observed at Hibiya Park on the anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuoan Empire. Other felicitous functions befitting the significance of the day included a luncheon which was honored by the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, a ceremony participated in by the Manchoukuoan students now studying in the capital and those at the Manchoukuo Embassy and other similar undertakings in the afternoon. In the evening a memorial service was held at the Yasukuni Shrine for those who fell during the Manchurian Incident.

SETBACKS SHATTER ROOSEVELT'S DREAM

Hope of World Rule Falls Before Pacific Defeats—Need For Home Defense Seen

Transocean

BERLIN, February 25.—There are increasing signs from Washington that President Roosevelt has been awakened from his dream of world rule by the series of crushing defeats in the Pacific to the realization that America is worth saving, declared the Berliner Boersen Zeitung.

All the euphonious slogans utilized by President Roosevelt in talking about the four freedoms, independence and the Atlantic Charter have been only to disguise his real ambitions, to be the dictator of the world. On innumerable occasions he promised to defend the American way of living, which was supposed to be the epitome of the four freedoms, but it was the President himself who sabotaged them. He burdened the American people with the task of paying for England's war with the Lease-Lend Bill; he ordered open economic warfare against the Axis Powers; he issued his "shoot-on-sight" order to the United States' Navy; and finally he provoked Japan to lead to the actual outbreak of hostilities.

None of these acts, the Berlin newspaper declared, contributed to the American way of living and Mr. Roosevelt committed them to further his own ambitions. He was, in fact, no more concerned with the welfare of the American people than with the well-being of the people of India, the journal charged.

If the President were really concerned with the American way of living, he would have extended that system to all Americans and have relieved the conditions in the country whereby 45 per cent of the people were living on what the National Nutrition Committee termed as "a slow starvation diet." President Roosevelt, intoxicated with his power over the country, took great pleasure in sitting in the White House and having endless streams of people come to him for assistance. It was wonderful for him to take a trip to sea and meet Winston Churchill, who gave him high praise and flattery. It was his endless delight to read British and Jewish-owned newspapers extolling him as the savior of the world, the man of the hour.

So, Mr. Roosevelt forgot about the American people and made promises to England, Soviet Russia, China, the refugee governments in London and all others who would accept them. But his dream was short-lived, and overnight, on December 8, 1941, it was turned into a nightmare. The President was shaken back to reality. Through his Navy Secretary he has announced that the Pacific theater of war is untenable and that America's efforts must be concentrated in the Atlantic against Germany. China, Australia, the Netherlands East Indies and the Philippines have been practically abandoned. Mr. Roosevelt's hand had been called, the journal declared, and it was shown that he was bluffing.

U.S. Labor Bill Rejected

Domei

BERNE, February 28.—A Reuters dispatch from Washington received here today reported that the United States House of Representatives, by a vote of 226 against 62, has rejected the amendment to the new labor bill which proposed suspension of 40-hour week work and payment for supplementary hours for the duration of the war.

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U.S. PAYING DEARLY FOR ANTI-JAPANISM

Japanese Still Thrill to Tip of Fingers When They Hear About Hawaii Debacle

When local newspapers announced that Pearl Harbor was practically wiped out by the Imperial Navy at the outset of the current war, officials of the American Embassy in Tokyo only winked at each other and refused to place any credence to the reports. However, when Imperial Headquarters confirmed the debacle in conjunction with the annihilation of the mainstay of the United States Pacific Fleet at Hawaii, terror struck these Embassy members and they were dumbfounded. In fact, so upset were they that an Embassy counselor with his fists flying up in the air shouted to the Japanese employes, "Japan shall pay dearly for this some day," and immediately ordered that every Japanese employe be discharged.

This salient scene is described by Heisuke Sugiyama, a well-known writer, in an article to the Asahi. His article replete with satire and called "These Days," with a sub-head "Occupation of Singapore" is substantially as follows:

"After I take a daily hot bath, I usually drink a small quantity of rice wine and get myself fairly affected by alcohol. 'How pleasant it is for Japan to find itself in the present position', so I say to myself again and again, as I take my crawling baby on my knees. This is my daily life these days. I don't want any food to be served with my rice wine. When I calmly drink my sake, I can see the convulsing faces of Roosevelt and Churchill in my mind and I feel within me a sort of 'electrified' pleasure.

Mocks Churchill and Roosevelt

"Churchill was a notorious prime mover of the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The predicament in which he now finds himself is about the same as digging his own grave. What of Roosevelt? He is the No. 1 fool in the world. While Japan was in a tight spot choosing between life and death the American President was bragging about his Yankee sense of superiority. What shameful vanity! I often say to myself that a fool such as Roosevelt had better hang himself in front of the tomb of George Washington and by saying, I feel pleasant and satisfied.

"Often I also say to myself, 'I don't want anything, because I've seen the swell situation with my eyes. It would be wicked for me to see such a great situation without doing anything for the State.'

"Since the outbreak of the China Affair, Japan has scored innumerable victories on the battlefield but none has excited the Japanese, including myself, more than the Battle of Hawaii and the fall of Singapore.

Some Relief Now

"All Japanese could hardly keep their emotion under with their immense joy over the news of the two victories. They felt as if these victories removed the real cause of illness that had tormented them for a long time. They often pinch themselves to see if these victories are not a dream.

"Just imagine the situation in this country two months ago. I myself was determined to do anything for the State then. How seriously the Japanese Government was making preparations before December 8 to meet any situation that might occur could be imagined by those who knew all this. Yes, the situation before that memorable day was a crisis indeed.

"Surely, Japan has weathered one of the greatest crises that ever confronted it, but no fool will believe it right that the present situation thus created is one, which deserves to set Japan at ease.

"I have heard that the American Embassy staff members now in Tokyo at first did not believe the Japanese report on the Battle of Hawaii as true but when they later found that all was 100 per cent true, an embassy counselor summoned the Japanese employes to his room and addressed them a parting remark, saying, 'Japan shall pay for this.' These Japanese employes were dismissed immediately following this. The counselor said to them all, 'You're not wanted here anymore.'

"His utterance is nothing but a parting remark of an American Government official, but we Japanese must remember correctly what he said."

FRENCH PRESS CRITICIZES WASHINGTON'S ATTITUDE

Propagandists Trying to Blame Vichy for Recent Move Made by German Fleet

Transocean

PARIS, February 16.—The fact that the French armies were beaten on the battlefield did not justify the reproaches leveled against France or the advice so liberally given her by American and British politicians during the past few weeks, writes Le Petit Parisien.

The paper points out that President Roosevelt and his friends, who had contributed in no small measure to the declaration of war by the French Government, can now reflect on the difference between carrying on a war themselves and inducing others to carry it on for them.

Meanwhile, another French paper, Aujourdhui remarks ironically that the British Radio now seeks to make France responsible for the fact that the German fleet successfully passed through the English Channel, just as it endeavored to attribute Colonel-General Rommel's victory in Libya to imaginary French food supplies to the German troops.

Crating the 'Eggs' for Enemy Destruction

Behind each successful flight by bombers of the Imperial Air rce is a story of busy activities by the ground crew which eps the powerful engines in tiptop shape, refuels the warbirds ith needed gas and oil and loads them with the high power bombs that are being dropped with such disastrous results on the enemy. Shown above are members of a crew hard at work at a certain air base on the East Asian front. (Censored by War Ministry)

JAPAN'S AIR POWER DUE TO PIONEERS

Recent Deaths of Rear-Admiral Yozo Kaneko, 'Father of Japanese Aviation,' and Masaaki Iinuma, Peerless Pilot, Seen Great Losses

The Grim Reaper has overtaken Japanese aviation rather inopportunely, taking away two of its most outstanding figures. These have been great losses and came when least expected, and untimely in a way inasmuch as one of the aces, a world renowned pilot, succumbed to a heroic death after he had been seriously wounded in one of the north Malay engagements; and the other, when dying a natural death at a mature age with the cognomen of "Father of Imperial Navy Aviation" credited to his long-standing career, was too ill to take full note of the wonderful development of the war situation, and the great victory which saw the fall of Singapore, took place after he had gone to the Great Beyond.

These intimations instantly conjecture the name of Masaaki Iinuma of the "Kamikaze" trans-continental flight fame a few years back and that of Rear-Admiral Yozo Kaneko of the Imperial Navy. Stories on these men are printed in the February number of the Koku Jidai, Age of Aviation, as follows:

"Of the youthful pilot Masaaki Iinuma who gave his life to the cause of Greater East Asia, it is said on good authority that in the annals of Japanese aviation starting back some 30 years, during which many noted fliers were produced, there have been none so graceful in appearance yet so sturdy in character as was exemplified by our beloved hero. He was, indeed, so gentle, so quiet and so unobstrusive that he would be more aptly taken for a staid office man than for the dauntless and redoubtable flying ace that he actually was.

"He was born in August, 1912, and graduated at the Tokorozawa Army Aviation School in October, 1931. In April, 1937, when he was only 25, he established a record for a flight to Europe, negotiating a distance of 15,357 kilometers between Tokyo and London in 94 hours, 17 minutes and 56 seconds (actual flying time 51 hours, 19 minutes and 23 seconds).

"Though many were the fliers enjoying a longer career than he, even ten years further back for that matter, although not credited with his flight time but possibly with more ability than he commanded, it is common knowledge that none of them was made the object of such enthusiastic admiration as he was. He was literally a popular idol, all because of his affable, retiring personality all the more enhanced through his wonderful "Kamikaze" feat which was sponsored by the Asahi Shimbun as an epochal exploit with a Japan-made super-plane on trial.

"His popularity was as outstanding as it was enduring. It never waned even after the sensational accomplishment of the "Nippon" of world encircling fame, which was engineered by a rival newspaper, the Tokyo Nichi Nichi two years later. It was like Colonel Lindbergh's trans-Atlantic flight, the young American airman's popularity never being eclipsed, as a flier, even with many a better flight and time being made following his pioneering feat. All of which goes to show that a man's popularity of this character once so favorably established will outlive the advance of science and engineering no matter how rapid and wonderful such progress may be.

"Iinuma's daring feat in his European flight must be acclaimed as all the more remarkable in that there had been several attempts made from the other side preceding his, but which had all failed, including that of a French aviator whose nearest approach to success was his flight from Paris to as far as our Shikoku where his worthy stunt ended. And much mistaken has been the popular impression of our flying skill as being below that of France, which was proved beyond peradventure of doubt by Iinuma's successful flight.

Nation's Prayers Answered

"Yet while the world was filled with such impressions and in such dubious atmosphere, his pioneering adventure was conceived by the sponsor, which was destined to be carried out in a Mitsubishi plane. No wonder that the whole nation was seized with infinite anxiety, praying that no untoward happening would harm this youthful attempt, just content with his safe arrival at his destination and unmindful of how long this might take to accomplish. The question of his making time was entirely of secondary consideration. But more than anticipated, more than hoped for, Iinuma answered their prayers by the remarkable result he attained. He made both flight and time.

"Besides his flying skill he was otherwise endowed with literary talent. As if he had left his last testament, there is a book to his credit entitled "Aviation Notes." It was published in September, 1937, after his successful flight, and made very interesting reading, being carried in both the Asahi and the Aviation Age. As a tribute to his literary skill, it needs no gainsaying except that this work is truly indicative of his likeable personality through what he says in its preface: 'To think of my writings being published, I feel more abashed than anything else.'

"There is no question but that Masaaki Iinuma was our national treasure, in fact, a historic character who gave his full measure of devotion for the advancement of the Japanese aviation and the great cause of Greater East Asia. He was Iinuma of Japan, an ace flier, beloved by the whole nation. That he went down heroically in the Malay encounter is self-evident according to a succinct announcement given out by the Army Aviation Headquarters dated January 3 to the effect: 'The Army Technician Masaaki Iinuma (aviator) was injured by enemy bullets while he was performing an important duty during the battles in northern Malaya on December 12, 1941. He continued his return flight but had barely reached the base, when he finally expired, dying a valiant, heroic death.'

"He was only 30 when he succumbed, and inasmuch as he was so young and so distinguished, all the more will his demise be regretted. But dying as he did at the right place, in a right time and for a right cause, his spirit will not go astray, but well content, will forever sleep in the tropical clime, far away from the place of his birth, where a new, great history is being made, inasmuch as his undying fame will linger through the ages."

Rear-Admiral Kaneko

We are now to take up the other illustrious character, the late Rear-Admiral Yozo Kaneko. And in doing so we feel justified to introduce Vice-Admiral Hideo Wada and to repeat what he said in way of an eulogical expression given to the personal experience which he had with his old friend and instructor. The eulogy he delivered is carried in an article in the February issue of the Aviation Age and is as follows:

"At the very beginning of the War of Greater East Asia when I learned about the great showing made by our Navy flying corps at both Hawaii and off the Malay coast. . . feats of brilliancy which were unknown in world history . . . I was so overwhelmed with joy, thrills and gratitude that I wanted to discuss the situation with our big senior, Rear-Admiral Kaneko, and was finally able to get a chance to call on him at his Setagaya residence on December 28.

"When I arrived, I was stunned to learn about the demise of my dear friend, which had taken place on the previous day. He had been ill since November 30, and of this I had been entirely ignorant. In spite of my great sorrow I was able to muster myself to ask if he had been acquainted with all the great achievements won by our naval flying units in the present war. As Madam Kaneko said that he was told all there was to be told as the news came in, and though his senses were not quite clear, he seemed to have understood it all, and in this I felt very thankful.

"I came to know Admiral Kaneko for the first time on November 12, 1912, when our first flying demonstration was made in the August Presence of His Majesty the Emperor during the course of a fleet review off Yokohama, in which the then First Lieutenant Kaneko was honored to display his skill. As I was watching his flight in a Fulmar hydroplane, from a guest ship, another plane, a Curtiss seaplane, handled by First Lieutenant Sankichi Kawano flew over. The way the young officer Kaneko maneuvered his craft so deftly, taking off and landing on the sea, close by the August Presence, was nothing short of marvellous.

"From this memorable occasion on I came not only to know him but also to realize my aspirations for a career in aviation, which I had been entertaining for several years.

"And in June, 1913, when I was appointed to serve on the Navy Aviation Commission at Oppama, I felt I owed him a debt. In this capacity I came directly under his intimate tutorship.

"In those days when I was taught actual flying, our knowledge of naval aviation was almost nil, puerile you might say, as in fact coeval with the world aviation in that respect, which was still in its infancy. Yet the lessons taught consisted of flying principles, rules for plane equipment and motor handling, piloting technique, besides rudimentary flying practice. And for the teaching of nearly all of these Instructor Kaneko was solely responsible, all coming under his direct leadership.

"French was also taught, the language being a prerequisite to the study of aviation in those days, and for the uninitiated like us it was virtually starting from ABC in English. All of which plainly shows how painstaking it was on the part of the instructor to make regular flying birds out of those uninformed fledglings.

Painstaking Instructor

"Yet as an instructor he was of a quiet, gentle and painstaking nature. Not only was this shown in the class room but also during actual practice was it demonstrated in such a way as to gain a complete confidence from his charges and their respect for his strong will for attaining results. Even those among us who were inclined to be incorrigible and tough could not but serve faithfully and pursue their studies with undivided attention.

"In those days our lack of knowledge in aviation was so apparent that even in the Navy it was only a few who ever thought of flying as a fighting asset in future warfare. And for that matter, it was no easy task to obtain even a paltry 100,000 yen budget for aviation research. Though we badly needed to purchase a big plane from France for the study of torpedo bombing, such an idea was entirely out of the question, this being completely ignored by the superiors as useless, according to episodes often related by Admiral Kaneko as a matter of great regret. We could not but help admire his foresight, for already he had recognized the tactical importance of torpedo bombing in future naval operations while the rest of the world could not even dream of it.

"As to his actual service, it was in 1914 when during the attack of Shantung that Captain Kaneko led a contingent of 100 odd naval airmen on board the airplane-carrier Wakamiya Maru, which was his virgin flying operation, and in which I had the good fortune to participate as one of his men. In this campaign, though his craft was baptised by enemy shots in several places, he made a safe return unscathed. As the occasion proved to be his taste of fire, so this was the first time which witnessed an Imperial flying corps participating in an actual fight. For his valor in this campaign Captain Kaneko was recognized by Commander-in-Chief Kato of the Second Fleet, who was in charge of the operations, in a letter of appreciation.

"Another factor embellishing his meritorious career relates to a monument, which was erected at Oppama in 1937 on the occasion of the 25th anniversary commemorating the founding of the Naval Aviation Research Commission. The monument was set up in memory of the first flying demonstration performed in the August Presence of His Majesty the Emperor, as hereinabove referred to, and on the stone the late rear-admiral had the honor to have inscribed the following:

" 'In conjunction with the forming of the Naval Aviation Research Commission for the first time in 1912, a piece of ground was marked off in October measuring 200 meters east and west and 600 meters north and south, and this is the very ground on which a hangar was erected occupying a corner thereof.

" 'On November 12 First Lieutenant Sankichi Kawano started operating a Curtiss hydroplane from it. On the 6th, First Lieutenant Yozo Kaneko also flew from it in a Fulmar hydroplane. This indeed was the first instance recording an Imperial naval flight. Then, therefore, a monument is erected in the place where the said hangar was, in token of the commemoration of the occasion.

" 'Dated November 2, 1937. The Yokosuka Naval Flying Corps.'

"Looking back upon the past three decades of our naval aviation history, in which have occurred such epochal events as the Shantung siege operations, the Shanghai Incident, the China Affair, and finally the War of Greater East Asia, in which our Naval flying corps has always displayed its skill and valor establishing an enviable prestige and winning brilliant results, we are only too willing to attribute it to the great efforts rendered by the deceased during that period. And particularly at the very beginning of the current hostilities in which such great showing was made by our Naval flying units at both Hawaii and off the Malay coast as wiping out any possible naval prestige of the democracies, establishing an unprecedented record in world history, putting our country on the highest plane of security, and above all fulfilling the Imperial Wishes, we are lost in selecting appropriate words to express our gratitude to him to whom is traced the training of those valiant fliers.

"May his spirit rest in peace and tranquility, as of a guardian god, watching and protecting our destiny appointed over Greater East Asia."

American War Prisoners at Manila Extol Japan's Artillery Corps for Accurate Firing

"The accurate bombardment of the Japanese artillery was a surprise to the citizens of Manila as well as the American officers," stated Katsumi Niiro, Consul-General of Manila, who returned to Shimonoseki on Wednesday by order of the Foreign Office, reports Domei. Mr. Niiro revealed recent conditions of Manila on his way by train to the capital together with Mrs. Niiro.

"When the Imperial Forces attacked Manila, the citizens were panic-stricken at the exactitude of the firing, so much so, that they finally became quite at ease, being confident that non-combatants would never be injured. The American officers, who were taken prisoner also admitted this fact.

"I was proud of the fact that the Japanese residents, who were interned by the American authorities had always kept their presence of mind, thus maintaining the pride and honor of the Japanese.

"When the Japanese Forces rescued the internees and hoisted the Rising Sun flag on the roof of the Consulate-General, all the Japanese were moved to tears. I still feel tears come into my eyes whenever I am reminded of that moment.

"All the citizens of Manila have been doing their utmost for reconstruction work in cooperation with the Japanese authorities. At present, perfect peace and order has been restored in the city as well as in the suburbs. The elementary schools were reopened on February 2. I heard that the number of pupils has increased more than before the current war.

"The monument of Teifu Suganuma, Japan's foremost pioneer in the Philippines, was destroyed by the enemy soldiers, but it is due to be repaired in the near future by the Japanese residents. The whole city is now active, becoming a greater new Manila."

U.S. WAR EFFORTS HIT NATIONAL LIFE

Social and Economic Structure Affected by Unemployment, Industry Shift, Tax

STOCKHOLM, February 28.—(Special)—The social and economic structure in the United States has been dealt a heavy blow by American participation in the war, according to data published by the Swedish press.

With the curtailment of certain specified industries for the concentration of national resources in the production of war materials, unemployment is increasing in the United States. The automobile trade is the most affected with over 6,000 concerns with about 500,000 dealers, salesmen and other employes now without employment.

The technical knowledge which some of these have might be utilized in the armament industry, but the change needs a long transition period. The others will be forced to live on a dole until new fields of endeavor open to them, the information disclosed.

The strict rationing of raw materials has forced the cosmetic industry to dismiss several hundred thousand workers. With automobiles, cosmetics, refrigerators and other goods which were formerly produced and utilized in enormous quantities by the American people each year no longer available on the market, there is the resultant catastrophic effect upon the advertising industry.

Increased taxation on the American people, in particular on the group earning from $3,000 to $5,000 annually, is making the nation realize the burden of war expenditures. It is generally expected in the United States that these medium incomes will be assessed a 50 per cent tax in the very near future, the Swedish report continued. The belief is also prevalent that a maximum income of $25,000 will be established by the Government, and all income above this sum will be taken by the State.

Hitler's Book Big Seller

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 27.—The edition of Adolf Hitler's book "My Struggle" today reached a total edition of 7,000,000 copies according to the Greif, a publisher's almanac. Such an amount in so short a time has never been reached in literature. The first edition appeared on July 18, 1925. The second edition was reprinted in the same year. By 1929, a total of 23,000 books were sold increasing to 62,000 copies being sold in 1930, 80,000 in 1932 while after 1933, the general demand for "My Struggle" increased rapidly.

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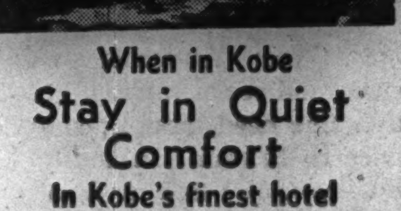

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TOKYO, MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1942

Moral Support for Australia

The fall of Singapore has already produced the most far-reaching results. Aside from making possible such obvious military consequences as the bombing of Port Darwin and the occupation of Timor, the capture of this most vital center of the Allied defense structure is causing the Allies to resort to an extensive revamping of their high strategy in a spasm of desperation.

A dilemma very obviously confronts the Allied High Command. With their key fortress gone and the bulk of their armies captured, the Allies realize that they do not have sufficient strength to attempt to defend both the Netherlands East Indies and Burma simultaneously. One or the other will have to be abandoned. Japan, poised at the crossroads, is in a position to move in both directions. Futile as their resistance would eventually be in any case, the Allies naturally would prefer to present a respectable resistance on one front even at the expense of the other, rather than to spread their forces equally ineffectively in both directions.

The choice of which front to abandon, however, is a difficult one to decide. If the main Allied line is drawn through Burma, it means the complete abandonment by Britain of Australia and New Zealand. The Netherlands East Indies, already rapidly falling under Japanese control, will then be quickly consolidated, and not only Port Darwin but all of Australia and New Zealand will experience direct attack. Thrown on their own slender resources of man power and industry, the two dominions will be in no condition to maintain an effective defense of their territories. Help from America, thousands of miles away across Japanese-dominated seas, will be pitifully meager at best. It will mean the elimination of Australia and New Zealand as effective factors in the present war.

If the main Allied line is drawn through the East Indies and Australia in an attempt to save the dominions of the southern hemisphere, the consequences will be even more disastrous. Burma will quickly fall to the Japanese Forces, India will be laid open to attack, and Chungking will be most effectively isolated. A Japanese offensive in the Indian Ocean area might then quite possibly effect a juncture with an Italo-German offensive in the Near and Middle East to pinch the British Empire in two, which would ultimately mean the effective isolation of Australia and New Zealand in any case with India in addition.

Under the circumstances, it seems very probable that the Allied High Command has decided to abandon Australia and the East Indies as a course which would be the lesser of the two evils. If a formal decision has not yet been made, at least it seems that preparations are under way in anticipation of the inevitable withdrawal from the East Indies.

The recent movements of Chiang Kai-shek in India show which way the wind is blowing. The pompous statements issued from British quarters concerning the world-shaking historical importance of the spiritual union of the Chinese and Indian peoples brought about by the visit of the Chungking general to India may all be discounted as propaganda. But the fact that the British made such a fuss over the visit of the generalissimo indicates where the chief attention of the British lies at this moment.

The British considerations are these: Australia would be lost in any case. Her man power and resources to a great extent have already been used up. She needs assistance and can no longer render much service to Britain. In contrast, although Chungking is exhausted financially and materially, she does still have man power. Chungking is relatively close to Burma and India and can yet be utilized to some extent for the defense of these British possessions, whereas Australia is no longer of any use. India, the treasure trove of the British Empire, is far more worth saving than Australia.

Hence, the British set out to flatter Chiang Kai-shek with all the pomp and circumstance that they could muster. They assured him that although the Burma Road is now virtually lost, they would hew out another road for him from India over the impassable Himalayas. How impracticable such a route would be from a military point of view, they conveniently failed to mention. They apparently made him the commander-in-chief of the Allied forces in Burma. Thus they hope that Chungking armies will come down in force to save Burma and India. How Chungking can save the British Empire when Chungking itself is on the verge of collapse is a point which the British, clutching at straws, are too frantic to consider.

Judging from the previous declarations and actions of the United States, this latest trend in the Allied strategy will not meet with wholehearted American approval. To the United States, the East Indies and Australia and New Zealand may appear to be as important as Burma and India. Certainly to the Australians and New Zealanders, the present attitude of the British Government is nothing less than calamitous. However, harassed by disastrous defeats and divided counsels, Britain may well be in a position where she can offer nothing more substantial to her dominions than promises of moral support.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

The Family System

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part 1

It is reported from a certain acquaintance that his home is not quite as sweet as it used to be, not for the time being anyhow, due to the presence of an "American cousin."—a Nisei girl—who, during her "short" visit to her Japanese relatives in Kansai last December was caught by the Greater East Asia War, and had to stay on. She is Japanese apparently in every way—in looks, speech and general manners—both her parents being Japanese immigrants in U.S.A., and yet she does not mix well with other members of the house because of her "peculiar American ways." At first they all "stood on ceremony" more or less and got on amicably together, but as the sense of novelty wore off each person began to talk and act in a way which seemed to him to be right and proper, the result being a plentiful crop of little frictions and misunderstandings, if not open warfare.

We are not acquainted with all the facts of this particular case, so it is difficult to say which of them is right or which is wrong. But we can easily diagnose where the root cause of the trouble lies. It is a clash of different ways of living and thinking, or, to put it grandiloquently, disagreement in the philosophy of life. It is a collision between Western individualism of the American type and the Japanese family system.

Case of War Brides

It is by no means new. We have heard of many like cases not only in this country but all over the world. Even conjugal ties have been loosened because of differences arising from conflicts in the mode of living, thinking or feeling. Most recent and notorious instances were those of so-called French war brides, who, dazzled by the golden attractions of American soldiers with their $1 a day, as against 5 cents of the poilu and 35 cents of the Tommy, crossed the Atlantic only to find disillusionment, and many of them recrossed the Atlantic, disgusted with their American husbands, or the latter with them. Money was not always the sole root of separation; more often it was the different way of thinking or feeling on the idealism of life.

In this country too, there have been not a few unfortunate cases of international marriage. And more numerous are the cases of broken family ties due to the disruptive influence of one or another member who is unamenable to the old family system. In the closest analysis however, it is not so much the conflict between Japanese and foreign systems or Eastern and Western philosophies of life as the clash between good and bad sentiments that such failures are to be attributed. For there have been many well-known instances, known to many of us, in which Eastern and Western people or Japanese and Europeans do get on well together in marriage or in other contracts of life, sacred and profane. Where love is strong, sympathy deep and understanding enlightened, difference of color, country, or even creed has been no barrier to lifelong intercourse in amity.

Japanese Boy Dumbfounded

In the drama of life, old and new, there is to be found everywhere the typical tragedy of family dissolution owing to the prodigal son who misspent the paternal substance, or mistreats his wife, bringing ruin on the whole house, or of the bad wife, probably an excourtezen, who brought up in a life of frivolous pleasure and selfish indulgence cannot adjust herself to the restraints of the respectable home, finally involving the rest of the family in the common break-up. Domestic squabbles are always caused by the spirit of non-comformity on the part of one or another member of the family, and they occur most frequently in families based on individualistic principles. The family system of Japan is an institution, invented so to speak, to remove all causes of domestic disagreements and tragedies, thereby promoting the solidarity of the nation at large.

In the case cited above, the "American daughter" being still young, there is good reason to hope that she may in due course learn to adjust herself to her new and yet ancestral environment. But such an incident, freshly brought to our notice, does remind us of the good old family system in which we are living quite as contendedly, yet unconsciously, as the fish in the water or the birds in the air. It reminds also of a different style or principle of living called individualism as exemplified in the typical American home-life.

A young Japanese student once called at the home of a foreign teacher with a present, at the bidding of his mother, but finding his teacher not in, handed over the package to the teacher's wife, saying that it was a present from his mother, to which the lady asked, "Is it for me or my husband?" The boy was dumbfounded, for it was the kind of question he had least expected, and he cried, "I don't know," and ran away.

Delicate Politeness

Such a question under such circumstances may be natural enough at an American home, but it will be the last question likely to be asked at the Japanese home. This little episode may be taken as an illustration of the family system on which the private life revolves in Japan. Within the orbit of the family each member indeed has his own individual status (I do not say "rights") recognized and respected, but in their relations with the outside world, all the members form one unit—a domestic corporation, if you like—so that the welfare or interests of one member are merged into those of the entire household, and vice versa. This is illustrated for one thing by the constant use of such terms as "iye" (house), "ke" (house), "uchi" (home), "take" (home), etc. Unless explicitly specified, anything good or bad given to one member of the family is generally meant for the whole family. The frequently used complimentary message, "please remember me kindly to your 'O-taku,'" must be understood to include not only the master and other members, but even his servants.

To single out one particular member of the family for special honor or reproach is rather exceptional. Even when names are specified as when friends are sending an acceptable present with such words, "Please give it to So and So (be it the master, his wife, his grandfather, or his children), it is to be taken as a mark of politeness on the part of the sender whose real meaning would be more correctly interpreted thus: "This is but a humble thing not fit for the acceptance of the master, and I shall be honored if it were given to one or another of your family who might care to take it." Very frequently presents are sent to one's superior as being intended for his "servants," or "children," whereas the sender's real intention, is of course, to do some act of grace for the master.

(To Be Continued)

AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT IN REICH NOT CURTAILED

Crop Increases Despite Weather —Food Rations Higher

BERLIN.—The agricultural production in Germany was not curtailed in any way by the events of the war during 1941, Counselor Dr. Claus of the Reich Ministry of Food told foreign press correspondents here recently.

Certain changes in the agricultural production of that year when compared with preceding years were brought about exclusively by weather conditions, he said. There even was a considerable increase in the production of, for instance, vegetables, oil-bearing plants and butter. These increases could be attained although high production figures had already been reached in preceding years.

In the war of 1914-1918, on the other hand, considerable reductions were recorded already during the first year.

Crop Above Average

However, the German grain crop of 1941 was only an average yield, which did not quite fulfil the expectations entertained in May and in June. Rainy and cold weather in August and September had a bad effect on both the grain crop as well as on the potato harvest, so that the latter also was not more than an average crop. But even this crop is still above the average during the years of 1928-1938. Both crops, however, are described as satisfactory by Dr. Claus.

Despite the necessity of meeting the increased demand for potatoes of 23,000,000 tons as compared with peace times, the German Reich now also has to supply allies and occupied territories with potatoes as well as grain.

Assertions had been made abroad that a large portion of the German potato crop had been frozen in an unexpected frost in November, but Dr. Claus answered to the effect that in November already more than 97 per cent of the potato crop had been harvested and the remaining 3 per cent in any case could be used for the production of alcohol or fodder.

Food Rations Higher

Food rations in Germany of 1942 are considerably higher than the rations given during 1917, the normal German consumer receiving 400 grams of meat weekly compared to 250 grams at that time, and the fat ration now is 350 grams per head a week compared to 100 grams then.

In Britain, on the other hand, rations given were considerably lower at the beginning of 1942 than in 1917 the increase of British fat and sugar rations during November was only bringing them up to a level with the German rations, but since that date, British rations had been reduced again, Dr. Claus concluded.

Gems of Truth

Nothing costs less, nor is cheaper than the compliments of civility.—Cervantes

• • •

The true work of art is but a shadow of the divine perfection.—Michael Angelo

• • •

I will not be as those who spend the day in complaining of headache, and the night in drinking the wine that gives it.—Goethe

• • •

Wind puffs up empty bladders; opinions, fools.—Socrates

• • •

He who acts wickedly in private life, can never be expected to show himself noble in public conduct. He that is base at home, will not acquit himself with honor abroad; for it is not the man, but only the place that is changed. —AEschines

• • •

Our character is but the stamp on our souls of the free choices of good and evil we have made through life. —Geikie

• • •

A single conversation across the table with a wise man is worth a month's study of books.—Chinese proverb

• • •

Know how to listen, and you will profit even from those who talk badly. —Plutarch

• • •

Prayer carries us halfway to God, fasting brings us to the door of his palace, and alms-giving procures us admission.—Koran

Identified

The man from the country came to the camp to see his son who had been drafted. As his name was Jones it was difficult to locate the selectee. The officer on duty said to the farmer:

"There's Jones in the officers' mess. Perhaps that's your man."

"Yes, sir, that would be him," agreed the visitor.

"What makes you so sure?" asked the officer.

"Well," said the other, "he was always in some mess or other when he was at home, so it must be him."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT VIOLATES WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

Japanese Submarine Attack on California Is Warning To American People to Mend Their Ways

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

The birthday of George Washington coincidently came exactly one week after the fall of Singapore on February 15.

On this day, the minds of the American people must have turned back reverently to the great founder of their nation, to his brilliant achievements as well as to the instructions he left behind in his Farewell Address. During their reminiscences, they must have received a severe psychological jolt when they saw the inconsistency and antipodal character between Washington's policy and that of President Roosevelt.

On that night, February 22, President Roosevelt, with his usual bluster and heroic air, made a radio address from the White House to the American people who had been ordered by the President to listen to his speech. He even had the presumptuousness to command the people of the world to draw their chairs up closer to their radios.

Stating that he considered this moment very opportune to discuss the future of America, he compared the present defeated America with the America during the War of Independence by the use of questionable logic, adding, "We feel General Washington and his Continental Army were faced with formidable odds and certain defeat at Valley Forge." To be sure, it seems on the surface that the 13 colonies in 1777-1778 and the United States of 1942 were in a similar position as America today, as in 1777-1778, is faced with "formidable odds" and "certain defeat."

However, in comparing the situation more closely, it will be found that President Roosevelt was not applying his simile correctly. During the battle at Valley Forge, the Continental Army was on the point of starvation, without food and without clothing, with one-third of the Army barefoot, while the red-jackets, then in Philadelphia, were well-fed and well-clothed. The American soldiers in the barracks were dying from hunger and from their shacks pitched up in the snow could be heard the feeble voices of men, faintly mumbling, "no meat, no meat." Soldiers walking over the snow-covered front left red blotches of blood behind, as their feet were frost-bitten from lack of shoes and socks. However, under the leadership of their commander whose patience was infinite and whose loyalty to the cause was unshakable, the soldiers came out of the war victorious.

But what is the situation today? The United States has more arms than the British had during the War of Independence. A Tokyo Nichi Nichi correspondent had this to say about the American equipment when he made a tour of Wake Island, now renamed Ohtori Island, after it was taken by the Japanese Forces:

"I was surprised to see the large-scale preparation in armaments on the island of Ohtori and could not believe my eyes when I saw the kind of life that the American officers and men had led on the island. The Americans here had a large filtering system to make drinking water out of the salt water of the ocean. They even had completely equipped barber shops. The warehouses were filled with canned goods and other provisions, enough to last them two years. They had meat, eggs and other tinned goods and it was even reported that they had ice-cream on the island. Not only that, they even had movies, radios and phonographs to kill time. They also had tennis courts and a baseball ground. It was, in effect, a paradise transplanted."

And this island was handed over to the Japanese Forces after only a day of fighting. The different conditions under which the American nation fighting in 1777-1778 and is fighting in 1942 should be clear. There was certainly no similarity as there is between black and white.

Furthermore, it should be pointed out that there is a big difference in the aims of the two wars, the War of Independence and America's War against Asia. During 1777, the 13 colonies were fighting for the independence of their country but today the United States is fighting a war which has its primary object in the satisfaction of Roosevelt's ambition to dominate the world.

It is natural that the United States should find itself in the miserable condition in which it finds itself today. President Roosevelt has smeared the name of George Washington. He had the audacity and impertinence to address his countrymen and to make them spread out a world map on the night of this day, commemorating Washington's birthday. He continued:

"Those Americans who believe that we can live under the illusion of isolationism wanted the American Eagle to imitate the tactics of the ostrich.—We would reject the turtle policy and will continue increasingly the policy of carrying the war to the enemy in the distant lands and distant waters as far as possible from our own home ground."

Such a statement as this is decidedly a flagrant insult to the founder of the United States who laid the foundation of American foreign policy by stressing the importance of avoiding foreign entanglements. In his Farewell Address in 1796, he made a series of declarations which loyal Americans should keep in mind. He said:

"The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible.—So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop."

The great principles laid down by George Washington have been trampled and twisted by President Roosevelt whose ambition almost amounts to a fanaticism. In 1938 he entered into political relations with the Chungking regime, took part in the anti-Japanese machinations, even making England and the Dutch co-partners in its conspiracy and thus bringing about the War of Greater East Asia. The actions taken by President Roosevelt were definitely a violation of Washington's advice that "permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded." For this violation of the fundamental precept of diplomacy laid down by George Washington, America has been plunged into the chasm of defeat. However, the President has refused even at this junction to reflect and reconsider and has impudently called the isolationists who have been loyal to the principles laid down by Washington as ostriches and turtles. Can any greater blasphemy be committed against the father of the United States?

Then the President, in continuing his radio speech, told his countrymen to spread out their maps as if they were school children and blatantly pointed out to them that there are four routes by which the United States may send aid to the anti-Axis Powers. He stressed the possibility of using these routes. But already one route has been closed to him, the route through the southwestern Pacific.

But in a simulating tone, he stated that "even if the attack on Pearl Harbor had not been made, your map will show that it would have been a hopeless operation for us to send the fleet to the Philippines through thousands of miles of ocean, while all those island bases were under the sole control of the Japanese."

The American people should realize that their President is gambling away their nation and their livelihood. The Japanese submarine attack on Santa Barbara, California, was Japan's warning to the people of America to pause for a moment to reflect on their past actions and not to follow the President blindly.

Pearls of Wisdom

Calamity is the perfect glass wherein we truly see and know ourselves—Davenant

• • •

The calumniator inflicts wrong by slandering the absent; and he who gives credit to the calumny before he knows it is true, is equally guilty.—The person traduced is doubly injured; by him who propagates, and by him who credits the slander.—Herodotus

• • •

There is no worse robber than a bad book.—Italian Proverb

• • •

No man can be brave who considers pain the greatest evil of life; or temperate, who regards pleasure as the highest good.—Cicero

• • •

Ever building to the clouds, and never reflecting that the poor narrow base cannot sustain the giddy, tottering column.—Schiller

• • •

It is well to learn caution by the misfortune of others.—Publius Syrus

• • •

He that is over-cautious will accomplish but very little.—Schiller

Of Things Japanese

'WINDING WATER FETE'

By MOCK JOYA

The nobles of former centuries were highly aristocratic, cultured and almost effeminate. A thousand years ago they had already formed their tastes which were cultured and peculiar to the class of the leisured aristocrats. One of the most picturesque and artistic pastimes so illustrative of the mode of life and thought of the noble people during the 9th century is the "winding water fete."

It is a game in which an outdoor picnic and literary amusements are combined. Only those with highly cultured artistic sense, love of effeminate amusements, ability to compose poems and of refined taste for enjoying cups of sake can indulge in this game.

A beautiful park or some nearby beauty spot of nature is selected. It is necessary that the place selected has a winding rivulet of clear water gently flowing among glorious flowers, through soft green grass or a luxuriant growth of trees. Princes, high officials, courtesans and noble ladies, dressed in their finest and best, seat themselves on the bank of the streamlet. They select convenient stones, patches of grass or snake-like roots of pine trees, all along the flow of the clear water, as their seats.

Tiny cups holding the best of sake are floated at intervals down the rivulet. Everyone watches the coming of the floating cup, winding down the stream. As the cup reaches one, he or she must compose a poem on any appropriate subject. His failure to sing a poem is penalized, and he must drink from the cup to which he failed to offer homage in a poem.

The day was long at that time, and for the whole afternoon, they sat there composing poems, enjoying the surrounding natural beauty, exchanging petty conversation and drinking cups of sake as they gently flowed down the stream.

Even to the habit of drinking sake, those early aristocrats added a literary and artistic touch, and from this attitude has developed the nature-loving and art-loving characteristics of the people.

CHINESE MU[illegible] IS FULL OF BEAUT[illegible]L SHADES

Those Based on [illegible] Theme Found Worl[illegible]avorites

"Music is the food [illegible] love," wrote a poet, but to the avera[illegible]oreigner, Chinese music is just a [illegible]es of discordant noises whose p[illegible]se seems to be to unnerve, rather [illegible]an to please, the listener.

However, most outsi[illegible] judge Chinese music from th[illegible]nharmonious sounds which flow from [illegible]e multitudinous radios placed withi[illegible]inese stores whose main use is to a[illegible]ct the public with their blatant [illegible]lodies and cause people to enter [illegible] purchase their goods. In most [illegible] the tonal quality of the radios is [illegible]uch a nature that even beautif[illegible]pieces are distorted beyond recogni[illegible].

The music played in [illegible] Chinese theaters does little to cor[illegible] the bad impression that outsiders [illegible]t have of Chinese music.

The clashing of cymbal[illegible]ignifying the arrival of the hero or [illegible]omfiture of the villain cannot be co[illegible]dered as representative of refined Chi[illegible]e music. The aim of these sound e[illegible]ts is to stimulate the interest of th[illegible]udience and rouse within them the [illegible]rimitive emotions inherent in all pla[illegible]ers.

Liquid Tones Apprecia[illegible]

Chinese music must not [illegible]judged by their lowest standards. T[illegible]e who have heard real Chinese musi[illegible]played as it should be played, have a[illegible]ll appreciation of its liquid tones[illegible]s delicate cadences and the [illegible]utiful shades of sound which have gi[illegible]e delight to discriminating music[illegible]overs wherever it is played.

Western composers have tr[illegible] to translate Chinese music into the[illegible]own medium. Many masterpieces of [illegible]usic based on Chinese themes have [illegible]und their place among the great fav[illegible]tes of the world.

"In a Chinese Temple Garden,[illegible]for example, is now one of the most [illegible]ll-known pieces of classical music, [illegible]d is heard very often whenever progr[illegible]s of music of this type are presente[illegible].

Among those of the Western wo[illegible], the Chinese fiddle is often an inst[illegible]ment exposed to ridicule by reason [illegible] its strange resemblance to the mu[illegible] of Scotch bagpipes.

But there is stirring rhythm in [illegible] strings, when the instrument is play[illegible] properly.

In Right Atmosphere

Just as bagpipes should be hear[illegible] played in their proper setting, in wild lonely moors, so should the music of the Chinese fiddle be played in the right atmosphere.

Heard played in the luxurious yamen of some rich Chinese merchant, within rooms decorated with exotic tapestries and lacquered chairs and tables marvelously carved, in the still of the evening, the music of the Chinese fiddle is extremely melodious.

Lecturers such as Professor Chao Mei-pa have given those accustomed to the music of the West a clear insight into the music of China.

Quoting Professor Chao Mei-pa, we read from one of his published articles that:

"Of all the differences between Western and Chinese music, the fundamental one lies in the philosophic concepts of the two peoples. Music, in the Western sense, is a form of expression for self-satisfaction; it is a science and art interpreted perfection and artist's satisfaction. To Chinese, music is a moral code based upon the law of nature, and it aims more or less at uniting hearts and establishing order . . . Plato commented that music effected the constitution of the state. Indeed, music reflects trends of our social life . . . Rites govern the exterior of man and music the interior. Rites render man correct, music makes him moral. Music agitates the whole universe. Heaven, earth and all that is in them. Music is the harmony of Heaven and earth."

Possesses Musical System

China is one of the oldest countries in the world, and while other countries were still ignorant of a musical system China already possessed one. The lute and the lyre were invented about 3,000 years before Christ, and the diapason, which fixed the pitch of sounds was known 300 years later.

The first note fixed in China is called Hoang-tsong or the Yellow Bell. It is the principal one and it is that from which the whole theory of musical science springs, a science universal, and the means by which all other sciences can be explained.

Ancient Chinese music has all the modes present in classical Greek music. Indeed, there was music actually written in these modes and, as far as is known, independent of any knowledge of the Greek system.

The seven classical Greek modes had a corresponding Chinese nomenclature. The Dorian was called the Chin-tiao; Lydian the Kung-tiao; Mixo-Lydian the Shangtiao; Aeolian the Chiao-tiao; Phygian the Pien-kug-tiao, Locrian the Pienchin-tiao.

Some Differences

It is of interest to note that modern European compositions are again using these modes. How does Western music differ from Chinese?

It is said that there are many points to be considered. A few of the differences will be mentioned here.

Western music differs in scale foundation from the Chinese, which is built basically upon the five tones C, D, F, G, A and its five modes with the additional two tones E and B occupying a purely auxiliary place, just as Western music employs the seven tones of the diatonic scale and the additional five tones drawn from the chromatic scale as auxiliary notes.

It differs also in the characteristic combinations in which these five tones are successively used, their tone relations and relations of movement or rhythm and it differs in tonal form—for the Chinese have their own sense of form which is definite and regulated according to set rules.

Checking Up

"A reception, held at the Jolly Farmer Hotel, Bramley, was attended by 60 guests. About 50 presents were received."—Local paper's report of wedding.

Ten wasted invitations, eh?

The Wisdom of the East

Philosophy in Sayings And Proverbs

Chuang Tzu. 400 B.C.

RIGHT AND WRONG

Those who would have right without its correlative, wrong, or good government without its correlative misrule,—they do not apprehend the great principles of the universe nor the conditions to which all creation is subject. One might as well talk of the existence of heaven without that of earth, or of the negative principle without the positive, which is clearly absurd.

• • •

THE TRUE STANDARD

If you adopt, as absolute, a standard of evenness which is so only relatively, your results will not be absolutely even. If you adopt, as absolute, a criterion of right which is so only relatively, your results will not be absolutely right. Those who trust to their senses become slaves to objective existences. Those alone who are guided by their intuitions find the true standard. So far are the senses less reliable than the intuitions. Yet fools trust to their senses to know what is good for mankind, with alas! but external results.

• • •

ON CONSCIOUSNESS

A drunken man who falls out of a cart, though he may suffer, does not die. His bones are the same as other people's, but he meets his accident in a different way. His spirit is in a condition of security. He is not conscious of riding in the cart; neither is he conscious of falling out of it. Ideas of life, death, fear, etc., cannot penetrate his breast! and so he does not fear from contact with objective existences.

And if such security is to be got from wine, how much more is it to be got from God? It is in God that the Sage seeks his refuge, and so he is free from harm.

• • •

KNOWLEDGE AND ATTAINMENT

He who knows what God is, and who knows what man is, has attained. Knowing what God is, he knows that he himself proceeded therefrom. Knowing what man is, he rests in [illegible]he knowledge of the known, waiting [illegible]or the knowledge of the unknown. [illegible]orking out one's allotted span, and [illegible]ot perishing in mid-career,—this is [illegible]e fullness of knowledge.

Herein, however, there is a flaw. [illegible]nowledge is dependent upon fulfill[illegible]nt, and as this fulfillment is uncer[illegible]n, how can it be known that my [illegible]ine is not really human, my human [illegible]lly divine?

[illegible]e must have pure men, and then [illegible] can we have pure knowledge.

• • •

THE NATURAL ORDER

A man must go wheresoever his pa[illegible]ts bid him. Nature is no other tha[illegible] a man's parents. If she bid me die [illegible]uickly, and I demur, then I am an [illegible]filial son. She can do me no wro[illegible]. Tao gives me this form, this toil [illegible] manhood, this repose in old age, this [illegible]st in death. And surely, that whic[illegible] is such a kind arbiter of my life is the best arbiter of my death.

How do I know that love of life is not a delusion after all? How do I know [illegible]ut that he who dreads to die is as a child who has lost its way and cannot find its home?

• • •

THE SOUL

But w[illegible]ether or not we ascertain what are the [illegible]unctions of this soul, it matters but little to the soul itself. For, coming i[illegible]to existence with this mortal coil of [illegible]ine, with the exhaustion of this mort[illegible] coil its mandate will also be exhausted. To be harassed by the wear and [illegible]ar of life, and to pass rapidly throug[illegible] it without possibility of arresting o[illegible]e's course,—is this not pitiful indeed? To labor without ceasing, and then, [illegible]ithout living to enjoy the fruit, worn out, to depart suddenly, one knows not whither,—is not that a just cause for grief?

• • •

OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE

What advan[illegible]age is there in what men call not dying? The body decomposes and the mind goes with it. This is our real cause for [illegible]orrow. Can the world be so dull as not to see this? Or is it I alone who am dull, and others not so? . . . There is nothing which is not objective; there is nothing which is not subjective. But it is impossible to start from the objective. Only from subjective knowledge is it possible to proceed to objective knowledge. Hence it has been said: "The objective emanates from the subjective; the subjective is consequent upon the objective. This is the Alternation Theory." Nevertheless, when one is born, the other dies. When one is possible the other is impossible. When one is affirmative, the other is negative. Which being the case, the true Sage rejects all distinctions of this and that. He takes his refuge in God, and places himself in subjective relation with all things.

• • •

ON LIFE AND DEATH

Life follows upon death. Death is the beginning of life. Who knows when the end is reached The life of man results from convergence of the vital fluid. Its convergence is life; its dispersion, death. If, then, life and death are but consecutive states, what need have I to complain

• • •

Therefore all things are One. What we love is animation. What we hate is corruption. But corruption in its turn becomes animation, and animation once more becomes corruption.

Predestination involves a real existence. Chance implies an absolute absence of any principle. To have a name and the embodiment thereof,—this is to have a material existence. To have no name and no embodiment,—of [illegible]ch one can speak and think; but th[illegible] one speaks, the farther off one [illegible] offi-

EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
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COURT-MARTIAL IS ANNOUNCED FOR U.S. CHIEFS RESPONSIBLE IN DEBACLE AT PEARL HARBOR

Kimmel and Short to Be Tried for Dereliction Of Duty

VICHY RELATION GRAVE

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 28.—The United States War and Navy Departments simultaneously, announced their intentions today, to court-martial Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, former Commander-in-Chief of the United States fleet and the Pacific fleet and Lieutenant-General Walter C. Short, former Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department, for dereliction of duty in the Pearl Harbor disaster, a Washington dispatch reported here today.

The decision is based on the report made by a special board of investigation headed by Owen Roberts, Justice of the United States Supreme Court, which conducted inquiries at Pearl Harbor.

It has not been revealed whether the place or date of the court-martial proceedings have been fixed as yet, the report stated.

Talks Seen Grave

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, conferred Friday night for more than an hour with Gaston Henry-Haye, Vichy Ambassador to Washington, according to a Washington report received here today.

Although no details regarding the conversations were released by the State Department, observers in Washington were said to have concluded that the conversations were of a very serious nature judging from the expression on the French envoy's face as he left the State Department building.

Vichy Answers U.S. Note

Domei

VICHY, February 27.—Sumner Welles, United States Acting Secretary of State, revealed today that Vichy has replied to President Roosevelt's note of February 10, which accused the former of facilitating the Axis war effort, by asserting that it has taken no measures which might have betrayed Vichy's strict position of neutrality, Havas reported here from Washington today.

The use of French vessels by Axis expeditionary forces in North Africa was particularly inferred to by the President in his protest note to Vichy, added Mr. Welles.

Statistics Banned

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 28.—The United States Government has decided to ban the publication of important statistical figures, according to Washington dispatches.

The statistical figures which were banned from publication are as follows:

1. Planted areas and production of farm products.
2. Production and stocks of petroleum, iron and steel and other metal products.
3. Power production.
4. Bill clearings.
5. Brokers' loans.
6. Amount of railway freight in transit and number of freight cars.

Longer Hours Rejected

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BUENOS AIRES, February 28.—Due to the strong pressure brought by the American Federation of Labor and the Congress for Industrial Organization, the House of Representatives of the United States rejected the Government plan for extending working hours to more than 40 hours a week by 226 votes against 62.

Those supporting the Government insisted upon the extension of working hours, but those behind the working class declared that any extension of working hours above 40 hours a week would entirely destroy the American labor system. The debate on the question continued for the whole afternoon at the House of Representatives.

During the debate, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress for Industrial Organization telegraphed to all parts of the country that the Lower House was absolutely against

(Continued on Page 2)

DECLARES RELATIONS SAME

Sato's Appointment Impresses Reich Soviet Amity Unchanged

Domei

BERLIN, March 1.—The appointment of Naotake Sato, former Foreign Minister, as Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, has created an impression among diplomatic circles in Europe that relations between Japan and the Soviet Union will continue to be regulated by the Neutrality Pact.

It will be recalled that the American and British press recently have spread fabricated news reporting an unavoidable clash between Japan and the Soviet Union.

Wavell May Transfer Headquarters From Batavia to Bandoeng

Domei

BERNE, February 27.—The Exchange Telegraph reports from Batavia today that due to the vulnerability of the Dutch colonial capital, General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, has taken steps to transfer his headquarters from Batavia to Bandoeng in the event of an attack on the former city. The British report said all services will be transferred and defenses organized along the lines of General Douglas MacArthur's Bataan defenses.

FASCIST PLANES HIT AIRDROMES AT ADEN

Germans Braving Winter Surprise Azov Fortress—Murmansk Raided

Domei

ROME, March 1.—Italian fighters, commanded by Major Antonio Vizzotto, yesterday attacked the airdrome of Aden, at the entrance to the Red Sea, destroying about 10 enemy aircraft on the ground, the High Command announced this afternoon.

At the Libyan front four enemy armored cars were destroyed and a number of prisoners taken yesterday in the course of an encounter with the enemy, the communique stated.

The activity of enemy air force yesterday was restricted to night flights over Tripoli and Benghazi where air defense corps shot down one British bombers, it was said the pilot, who had bailed out, was taken prisoner.

German planes yesterday continued bombing military establishments of Malta, the communique stated.

A British bomber crashed yesterday afternoon near Pantelleria Island, and five members of the crew were killed. Another enemy bomber was forced to land near Pachino (Syracuse) and six members of the crew were taken prisoner.

Soviets Surprised

Domei

BERLIN, March 1.—Undaunted by freezing wintry blasts, German shock troops undertook a 30-kilometer forced march across the frozen sea of Azov last night and launching a surprise attack on an enemy stronghold on the southern shore, destroyed the fortress together with its entire garrison, the High Command announced today.

Along the same southern Ukraine front, on the Kertch Peninsula, the enemy suffered more than 4,000 casualties and lost 66 tanks in the course of the last several days of fighting, it was said.

Meanwhile, on the extreme northern end of the vast eastern front, effective air attacks were directed against military establishments at the port of Murmansk, the communique stated, adding, a big transport ship was damaged by direct bomb hits.

In several sectors of the eastern front, the air force smashed enemy troop concentrations, which were about to attack. Numerous guns, tanks and vehicles were destroyed, it was said.

British reconnaissance formations in the North African front were effectively repelled while German pursuit planes dispersed enemy armored reconnaissance detachments on the ground.

Meantime, three British airplanes were shot down out of a strong enemy squadron when German pursuit planes launched a severe attack while operating over the channel, the High Command said, adding, another enemy pursuit plane was brought down in an air encounter off the Belgian coast.

TO EXCHANGE DIPLOMATS

Germany and Brazil Reach Agreement on Move

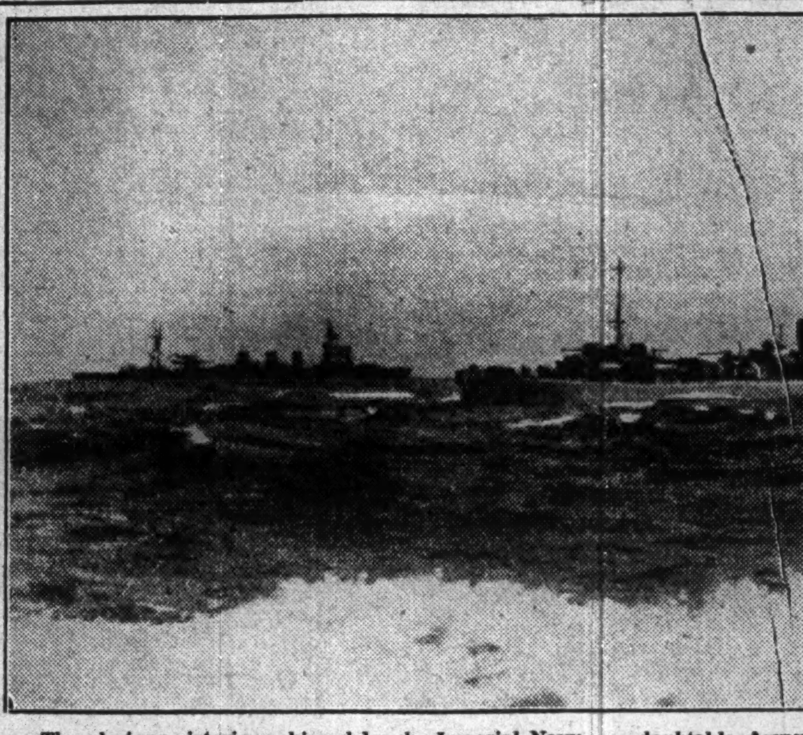
Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 27.—Negotiations for the exchange between Brazil and Germany of diplomatic representatives and their staffs have been completed and both parties are expected to leave the respective capitals during the first week of March, according to a Rio de Janeiro report received here today.

Dr. Kurt Pruffer, German Ambassador to Rio de Janeiro, is expected to embark with his staff for Lisbon on a Brazilian steamer, while Mr. Cyro de Freitas Valle, Brazilian Ambassador to Berlin, will leave the German capital next week for Lisbon.

Mutual exchange of emissaries of both countries is to take place at Lisbon, it was said.

Sweeping Greater East Asia Sea



The glorious victories achieved by the Imperial Navy in the Sea Battles off Surabaya and Batavia when five cruisers and six destroyers of the enemy were sunk and eight others badly damaged, are new evidences of the invincible might of Japan. Hand in hand with our redoubtable Army, the vast area of Greater East Asia is rapidly being assured a happy and prosperous future, thanks to the brilliant achievements by these warriors of the mighty deep. (Censored by the Navy Ministry. No. 571)

Members of Nippon Suicide Squad Suffer Attack by Nippon Planes in Macassar Sea

In the shadow of the successful operations of the Imperial Forces in the Southern regions lie the remarkable exploits of the "Suicide Squad"—a body of 14 young men burning with patriotic fervor, under the leadership of Teichi Tohki, former Director of International Affairs, South Seas Government, reports a Yomiuri correspondent from Balik Papan on March 1.

These young men are graduates of the Foreign Language School in Japan and simultaneously with the outbreak of the war, they had volunteered for service in the Military, Naval and Air Forces as translators. They had taken part in the operations of front-line troops, in propaganda, in the administration of conquered areas, in reconstruction work, and in mopping-up operations. Outstanding even among their achievements are the exploits of three men, Koichi Hirose of Yokohama, Bunshiro Taniguchi of Matsuzaka, and Yoshio Ibe of Niigata, who accomplished a successful sea-voyage from Tarakan to Balik Papan on the east coast of Borneo, bearing with them the notification for the surrender of the enemy troops and the plans for a concerted attack and a forced landing at the front door-step of the enemy.

The 00 troops, which had occupied Tarakan, wished to avoid as much as possible any unnecessary sacrifice of life, and accordingly they arranged to send two prisoners, Manager Koelen of the B.P.M. Petroleum Company, and Captain Lenderhoff, Vice-Commander of the Dutch troops, with a demand for surrender to the Commander of the Dutch troops at Balik Papan. For this purpose a Dutch ship had been requisitioned, but the Commander of the 00 troops found great difficulty in selecting the proper men for guarding the prisoners and for directing the crew of the ship.

Volunteer for Task

At this stage, three men at once volunteered to accompany the prisoners on their dangerous voyage. These three men were Taniguchi, Hirose and Ibe. The ship was a 60-ton Dutch cargo boat with a crew of 10 sailors. It had to cut through the enemy lines, and for this purpose had to fly the Dutch flag. There was the ever-present danger, however, that the vigilant Japanese battleships and planes would spot it, and try to sink it.

The ship left Tarakan at 2:30 p.m. on January 18. The three gallant volunteers had two vital missions to fulfill. First, they had to present the Japanese demand for the unconditional surrender of the Dutch troops at Balik Papan through the medium of the two Dutch prisoners, and second, in the event of the demand being refused, they had to touch at a certain point on the coast in order to land two natives who would signal to the Japanese troops the proper places where they could make a forced landing.

For two days the sea was calm, and the voyage proceeded uneventfully. But on the third day a squall burst upon them, and the small ship was tossed about on the tempestuous ocean like a cockle-shell. Gigantic billows drowned the decks, and pumping operations had to be continued without rest. At 7 a.m. on January 20 the ship was spotted by three Dutch scouting planes. Half-an-hour later a hydroplane glided to a stop near the ship in a shower of white spray, and signalled the ship to heave-to. Simultaneously with the order, two men from the hydroplane boarded the ship, armed with sub-machine-guns, and curtly told the two Dutch prisoners to board the hydroplane. The three men, Taniguchi, Hirose and Ibe, decided it would be wiser to let the prisoners go with the hydroplane, and they accordingly allowed them to go but not before extracting a promise from them that they would return to the ship to report the answer of the Dutch Commander regarding the demand for surrender.

At five in the afternoon a motor-boat with a white flag streaming from its prow cut through the placid waters and approached the ship. It was the boat bearing the answer of the Dutch

(Continued on Page 2)

AMERICAN JOURNAL RAPS BRITISH HIGH COMMAND

Held Responsible for Defeats Suffered by ABDA Powers In Pacific

Domei

BERNE, February 27.—In a stinging tirade against the British military command, the Philadelphia Record, pro-Roosevelt Administration journal, declared this morning that the British were responsible for operations in the South Pacific and they bore the responsibility of defending the fortified points of Hongkong, Singapore and Rangoon and if those points have been lost, the British ought to be the first to be criticized, according to a New York report received here today.

The Record asserted: "Singapore was captured by a force with very slight numerical superiority." The journal bitterly attacked the British for giving up 70,000 men at one blow, the report stated.

Amnesty Granted

Domei

HSINKING, March 1.—In commemoration of the Tenth Anniversary of the State of Manchoukuo, the Government issued a proclamation today, granting amnesty to political offenders.

Shigemitsu in Nanking

Domei

NANKING, March 1.—Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to the National Government of China, returned here this morning following an extended trip to principal cities in the Hankow area including Kiukiang, Anking and Wuhu.

REAR-ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO TAKEN AFTER LONG CAREER

Noted as Foremost Catholic Leader in Japan—Served Under Admiral Togo

Rear-Admiral Shinjiro Yamamoto, retired, who is widely known as the foremost Catholic leader of the country, died on Saturday at his residence at Koishikawa-ku at the age of 66.

Funeral service will be held at the Catholic Church, Sekiguchi Daimachi, Koishikawa-ku, at 10 a.m. on March 4. Setsuzo Sawada, former Ambassador to Brazil, is the chairman of the funeral committee.

Rear-Admiral Yamamoto served under Admiral Heihachiro Togo in the Russo-Japanese War.

Upon retirement from active service, he taught French to His Majesty the Emperor while His Imperial Majesty was still the Crown Prince. When His Imperial Majesty visited Europe in 1921, he was one of the members in the Imperial party.

In November 1937, the late Admiral visited various European countries and particularly to the Catholics, he explained Japan's stand as regards the China Affair.

Plenty of Volunteers

Domei

TAIHOKU, March 1.—Indicating an enthusiastic response to the newly inaugurated volunteer military system for Formosa, nearly 200,000 Formosan youths applied yesterday for training in the Imperial Army. Out of this enormous number, only 1,000 will be eligible for service under the original plan.

CITIZENS EVACUATE CAPITAL OF BURMA

Inhabitants Take Refuge in Mountains as Japanese Bomb Relentlessly

Rangoon, the capital of Burma, now has all the appearance of a dead city with the citizens having fled to the mountains and the Government and Military Headquarters transferred to Mandalay, according to the testimonies of a prisoner captured by the Japanese troops at the front and one of the citizens of Rangoon who dashed into Japanese lines for protection, reports a special dispatch to the Yomiuri from the bank of a certain river on the Burma front, dated February 28.

Under the relentless bombing of Japanese warplanes, the inhabitants have taken refuge in the mountains and recently the Military Headquarters was moved to Mandalay. The seat of Government had early been shifted to Mandalay. The shops along the bank of the Rangoon River have all been closed; motor and tramway traffic stopped and the population of the city, which previous to the war numbered 400,000, has been reduced to about 100,000.

The inhabitants who have remained behind all expect the British to suffer a miserable defeat. The British military authorities are growing extremely irritated and are frantically searching for the Chinese residents who had recently expressed themselves in favor of the Wang Ching-wei regime, making arrests right and left. On the other hand, they are according every privilege and convenience to Chiang Kai-shek adherents such as the Southwestern Transport Company and are giving them safe conduct to the Chinese or Indian border.

Merely because the wife of a Mr. Ornirp, a Burmese movie director, is a Japanese, he was arrested for a second time and is now reported missing. The British measures of suppression of the Indian independence movement among the Burmese are assuming insane intensity and proportions, incurring bitter resentment of the citizens, concludes the dispatch.

Another report to the Yomiuri, this from Shanghai, says that the British authorities have placed Rangoon under martial law on the request of the Governor and are barely maintaining peace and order by military administration. Unrest, however, is steadily growing among the inhabitants in view of the rapid advance of the Japanese.

NEW MINISTRY CREATED

Thai Assembly Approves Measure Setting Up Welfare Ministry

Domei

BANGKOK, March 1.—With a bill for the establishment of a new Welfare Ministry approved by an extraordinary wartime session of the Assembly of the People's Representatives on Friday, the Thai Government shortly will elevate the present Welfare Bureau of the Home Ministry to the status of a ministry, it was learned here today.

Introduced into the extraordinary session was an amendment to the present Newspaper Law, calling for a reduction of 16 Thai vernaculars to half of that number.

False Alarm Again

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—Anti-aircraft batteries on Long Island, just outside New York City, recently went into action for five consecutive hours, according to a New York report received here today.

Although details regarding the alarm were not revealed, it was understood that alert was sounded because of false alarms.

YAMASHITA MEETS MALAY NAVY HEAD ON FLAGSHIP VISIT

Pays Courtesy Call Aboard Japanese Warship at Seletar Naval Base

RAILS BRITISH PLUNDERING

Bravery of Imperial Forces Lauded—First Batch of Nippon Ships Enter Shonanko

Domei

SHONAN CITY (Singapore), March 1.—Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Malaya, called on the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Naval Forces operating in southern waters yesterday afternoon, aboard the Japanese flagship harboring in the Seletar naval base.

Lieutenant-General Yamashita remained on board for more than one hour.

First Press Interview

Asahi Service

SHONAN PORT, March 1.—In the course of the first press interview since the fall of Singapore, Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Malaya, revealed to the reporters the audacity of the British, who looted houses even during their retreat.

Upon landing on Shonan Island, the Commander said, he was rather surprised at the strong fortifications. At the outset, it was surmized that the enemy forces in the entire island would be about 35,000, but when the number was ascertained following their surrender, it was disclosed that there were, all in all, more than 90,000 soldiers including British, Australian, Indian and Malayans.

"The fortifications against attack from the sea were perfect," Lieutenant-General Yamashita continued, "while the enemy's rear was guarded by a dense jungle and other obstructions that formed a natural bulwark.

"Before capturing the three main defense lines of the besieged army, Bandai, Bukit Timah and Pangjang, I renamed them Bandaizan, Buizan and Hibikisan respectively, the literal translation of the first word being mountain of eternity, the second, mountain of military glory and the third, mountain of echo.

"In other words," he explained, "the re-christening of the three hills had the following meaning. 'The Japanese military glory will echo for ages to come.'"

The Commander-in-Chief stated that the British were poor losers, ramsacking the houses of the civilians even during their retreat. They were also cowardly in a sense for they arranged the Indian troops at the firing line where the danger was extreme, the Australians in the second line while they themselves occupied the last and the safest position. It is hardly possible to win a war with such a spirit. His own men, the Lieutenant-General emphasized, fought bravely and, indeed, effectively.

"Shonan Island has thus been placed under Japanese control," he went on, "but the ambition of realizing gains through southward advance, which seemed to be the idea that hitherto was in the minds of the Japanese, should and must be corrected.

"The aim of southward advance, in future, must be to make up for the shortages of commodities in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. I should like to stress also that the Japanese people must exercise extreme care so that they will not become the so-called easy-going people.

"I am told that due to favorable climate, even the bees are too lazy to gather honey. Japanese people must carefully consider this point and strive toward maintaining diligence so characteristic of the Yamato race."

Ships Enter Port

Shonan port recently welcomed Japanese merchantmen for the first time since the fall of Singapore, according to a report received here on Sunday from a Yomiuri correspondent there.

With Rising Sun flags hoisted on every mast, ships aroused excitement and rapture of the Japanese soldiers now stationed in Shonan Island and at the same time symbolizing the rebirth of old Singapore as Greater New Shonanko.

At day-break a few days ago, the Japanese merchant ships whose arrival had long been looked forward to, entered the port breaking through a veil of milky mist. Every mast of all the vessels was decorated with Rising Sun flags. The spectacle gave the onlookers the illusion of being at some prosperous port of Japan such as Kobe or Yokohama.

As the merchant fleet entered Shonan port, the correspondent declared, Japanese soldiers, Indians and Malays swarmed to the wharf and shouted, "Banzai." The members of the crews also cried, "Banzai," at the top of their voices waving their caps. The names of the ships were all familiar to the soldiers, being the names christened after the mountains and rivers of the soldiers' homeland. With sea-gulls flying off the coast, the sun shining brightly

(Continued on Page 2)

DUTCH ADMIT VESSELS LOST IN DISASTROUS SEA CLASHES WITH JAPANESE NAVY FORCE

Cruisers and Destroyers Among Allied Fleet Sunk in Battle

VIEWED HEAVY BLOW

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—According to a BBC dispatch picked up here, the naval authorities of the Netherlands East Indies confirmed that Dutch cruisers and destroyers were included among the warcraft of the Allies which were sunk by the Japanese Fleet in the course of the sea battles off the coast of Surabaya and Batavia on February 27 and 28.

Seen Heavy Blow

Well informed circles commenting on the naval battle between Japanese and combined Allied fleets in the Java Sea, which has been continuing since the night of February 27, asserted Sunday that the Allied fleet is now facing, "total annihilation" of its naval strength as the result of smashing losses suffered in that region, reports Domei.

They declared the blow was especially heavy to the enemy, since the Allied fleet was composed of a "high speed fleet" of cruisers and destroyers.

They pointed out that the enemy now, has been rendered powerless even to carry out a guerrila warfare. It was added, "The speed of the Allied fleet was aptly demonstrated when it took to its heels as soon as the fighting became heated."

Pointing out that this is the first frontal clash between main forces of the opposing fleets, informed quarters asserted that the indisputable supremacy of the Japanese Navy, which was demonstrated in the battle of the Java Sea on February 4 and in the night battle off Bali Island on February 20, has been conclusively proven again in the present naval engagement.

They emphasized the fact that the Japanese Fleet is still pursuing remnants of the enemy fleet and doubted whether the enemy will be able to escape without further heavy losses and possibly complete annihilation.

Daily Life Upset

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—Civilian life in Java has been completely upset by the intensity of Japanese air bombardment of the island, reported Frank Hughes, the Batavia correspondent of the Mutual Broadcasting System of America.

Only a short while ago, Hughes declared, the thronging refugees from the outlying districts of the Netherlands East Indies and from Singapore had been celebrating their safe arrival in Batavia, and all hotels in the city had been filled to overflowing. Social activities had reached a peak with the British and Americans joining with the wealthy Dutch society in nightly affairs.

However, the situation is completely changed, and many of the English and American refugees are again seeking anxiously to arrange for passage to Australia. Those who have been forced to remain are again tortured by the fears of the impending Japanese attack on the island.

With all available man-power being rushed into the ranks of the defense forces, society women who had hitherto been preoccupied with only tea engagements and other social functions have been assigned to drive army trucks in order to relieve the shortage in transportation. Hughes described these women as garbed in drab overalls and working on eight-hour shifts throughout the day and night.

The well-known radio announcer gave an account of his first experience in an air raid while at Bandoeng, and he boasted of his ability "after much peril to life and limb" to distinguish the difference between the detonations of a bomb dropped from an aircraft and the crashing of the anti-aircraft guns.

EVACUEES MEET IN KOBE

All Express Fervent Desire to Go Overseas Again

Domei

KOBE, March 1.—Japanese nationals who evacuated here from the southern regions and other various areas immediately before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War expressed burning desire to go abroad again, in a round-table conference held here this afternoon under the joint auspices of the Central Association of Overseas Japanese and the Association of Japanese Evacuees from Abroad.

The round-table meeting was attended by more than 500 evacuees from the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines, Malaya, Hawaii and South and North America, as well as representatives of the associations and Government officials.

His Majesty Wires Manchoukuo Ruler On Happy Occasion

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan cabled a message of felicitations to His Majesty the Emperor Kangte of Manchoukuo on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, on Sunday, reports Domei.

U.S. PREVARICATION PREDICTED BY HORI

Spokesman Recalls Reports on Pearl Harbor Disaster—New Loss Seen Blow

In view of the further successes of the Japanese Forces in the Netherlands East Indies waters yesterday, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, predicted that America would issue prevaricated versions of the naval losses in this area at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents, Tokyo, today.

"We are informed," said Mr. Hori, "by the announcements of the Imperial Headquarters yesterday that the Japanese Naval Forces in the Dutch East Indies waters gave a crushing blow to the combined enemy fleet in the battles of Batavia and Surabaya, by sinking 11 war vessels of the American and Dutch Fleet."

In the light of their past records, Mr. Hori remarked that he anticipated with interest the sort of announcement that the Americans and the Dutch would make concerning this disaster.

"It is possible," he pursued, "that America will announce the loss of the Dutch Fleet, or claim destruction of 11 Japanese warships."

The Spokesman gave an instance of one of the American former announcements concerning the loss of the American Navy at Pearl Harbor. "The American Secretary of Navy, Frank Knox," said the Spokesman, "announced on December 15 last that six American naval vessels were sunk at Pearl Harbor, while President Roosevelt in his Washington Birthday address on February 23 announced that only three American war vessels were sunk."

Mr. Hori then pointed out that Imperial Headquarters had announced on December 18 that the total damage of the United States Navy at Pearl Harbor was eight ships sunk and 12 damaged.

"It may be presumed that the people of America realized the heavy damage suffered by the American Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor and elsewhere. The only person in a responsible position who is miserably misinformed seems to be its chief executive, Roosevelt."

Mr. Hori suggested that it might be worthwhile for newspapermen to convey some good photographs of the Pearl Harbor disaster, such as the correspondents had already seen, to President Roosevelt for his information.

YAKICHIRO SUMA CONFERS WITH SPANISH MINISTER

Important Matters Concerning Japanese Interests Discussed At Meeting

Domei

MADRID, February 27.—Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Minister to Spain, at 8:45 p.m. today called on General Ramon Serrano Suner, Spanish Foreign Minister, at the Foreign Office to confer on matters regarding Japanese interests under Spanish protection in countries at war with Japan.

It was reported that other important talks also were exchanged between the Japanese envoy and the Spanish Foreign Minister.

MORE U.S. TANKERS SUNK

Two Vessels Reported Lost in War On Shipping

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—The 10,227-ton United States tanker W. D. Anderson, belonging to the Atlantic Refining Company, has been torpedoed and sunk off the Atlantic coast by an enemy submarine, according to an official report received here from New York today.

Only one member of its crew of 36 men apparently has been saved, it was said.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 1.—The United States tanker Monaco has been sunk off the Colombian coast, it was learned here today. No details so far are available.

U.S. RADIO OVERDOES WAR CAUSE SHIFTING

Says Roosevelt Sought Peace, Ignores Provocative Acts By Administration

Transocean

BERLIN, March 1.—Ignoring the provocative actions by the American leaders before the formal entry of the United States into the war, a San Francisco radio commentator declared with excessive emphasis that the war was forced upon the nation and that the people must prepare to make all sacrifices for the final victory, reported the Hamburger Fremdenblatt.

Over and over again the commentator so stressed the allegation that President Roosevelt had done everything within his power to keep the United States out of the war that one was led to wonder whether the rumblings of discontent were not already making themselves audible in the United States. The extreme emphasis on Roosevelt's love of peace and his great qualities makes it appear that the American propaganda machine is finding it necessary to defend the President against widespread criticism.

Money Is Answer

"Our Government" the San Francisco radio declared, "did not want war, but now that it is here, against our will, we are determined to fight it to the bitter end. The President has earmarked 56 billion dollars to finance the war during the next fiscal year. That is our answer to the Axis Powers. Let them try to match that!"

At this point, it seemed that the American news commentator was getting a bit hysterical. It is one thing for the President to earmark 56 billion dollars for one year of war. It is quite another thing to raise that money, and of even greater importance is putting that money to work after it has been raised. If American propagandists believe that they can panic the Axis by merely talking about money in astronomical terms, they are only fooling themselves. The Axis is not peopled by Jews.

But quite aside from the matter of money was the insistence of the commentator on the claim that the United States Government did not want war. If he had said the American people did not want war, few people would dispute his assertion. But when he said the Roosevelt Administration did not want war, he was presenting a great untruth. The Administration's record shows:

Provocative U.S. Acts

On May 7, 1941, Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said, . . . "With the Administration's approval, I advocate that the United States Navy instantly move to back up the British fleet in the Battle of the Atlantic—to insure the British life-line . . ."

One day later, Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, declared, "All the great resources of the United States, including manpower, are committed to the one supreme purpose—to see that British seapower shall not be destroyed."

On May 27, 1941, Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, declared "The United States should attack Germany now. Such a golden opportunity cannot be expected to come again to the American people. We have been living too long on borrowed time. We must decide now whether we are willing to buy an abject truce, or work, sacrifice, fight and die if need be, for liberty, in the inspiration of Washington, Lincoln and Churchill."

On September 1, 1941, the President said: "There are a few appeasers and Nazi sympathizers who say Germany cannot be beaten. . . They even ask me to negotiate with Hitler—to pray for crumbs from his victorious table. In fact, they ask me to become another Benedict Arnold and betray all I hold dear. This course I rejected and will reject again."

Then in October President Roosevelt declared: "The only peace possible with Hitler is a peace that comes from his complete surrender."

U.S. Invites War

Meanwhile, between the time of his re-election and the day the United States found itself formally at war with the Axis, the President had forced through Congress the so-called Lend-Lease Bill, which, he said, made the United States the arsenal of democracy—open to all people willing to fight Germany. He had closed Axis consulates and frozen Axis funds. He had seized Axis ships and blacklisted Axis firms. He had scuttled the Neutrality Act and had sent the United States Navy into a shooting war against Axis warships. He had sent American soldiers to Greenland and Iceland, in the latter place to stand side by side with British soldiers in full military alliance. He had taken up Britain's cause against Japan in the Far East and had declared an economic war against the Japanese for having the temerity to block Britain's ambitions in French Indo-China.

All these things and many more, declared the Hamburg journal, the President had done before war was declared. Yet, the San Francisco commentator blandly asserted that the Roosevelt Administration had done everything in its power to keep the United States out of war!

Never before in history had one man worked so hard for war. Everyone who was associated with the President and who did not agree with his policy was removed from office. Joseph Kennedy, United States' Ambassador to London at the outbreak of the war, was recalled because he said England's war was none of America's business. John Cudahy, Ambassador to Belgium, was retired from public office because he defended the Belgian King against the slanders of the British Government and propaganda machine, and because he, too, had the audacity to state that the United States should not meddle in Europe's affairs. The isolationists were slandered as appeasers and fifth columnists.

All of this is a matter of record. Yet the American propaganda machine is now screaming about the President's peaceful intentions and desires! It is a poor bit of consolation to offer the American people for the sacrifices they have now been called upon to make.

Long before the United States became formally involved in war, the President and his henchmen had rejected every thought for peace and had clamored for war. Proof of this is in all the public speeches made by the President and members of his Cabinet and his spokesmen in Congress. When Roosevelt promised peace, he did it only to secure re-election in order that he could carry through his plans for America's all out participation in England's war. And now, because America finds the going tough and the outlook even tougher, the Administration is trying to whitewash itself. But the record still stands.

AXIS REPRESENTATIVES ATTEND HIBIYA CELEBRATIONS

Attended by prominent Japanese leaders as well as by envoys of various friendly nations, Tokyo was en fete yesterday in honor of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the great Empire of Manchoukuo. Most prominent was the great outdoor mass meeting held at Hibiya Park where Premier Hideki Tojo, in a stirring address, emphasized the importance of maintaining closer ties between the two nations. Shown above are Ambassadors and Ministers of the various foreign nations who were present among the more than 50,000 that gathered to extend their congratulations to that rising nation of East Asia.

Certificates for Aliens

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, Februry 27.—The United States Department of Justice has announced that all aliens who fail to register for identification certificates before February 28 will be subjected to severe penalties, according to a Washington report received here today.

Suicide Squad Men Have Thrilling Trip

(Continued From Page 1)

Commander. Contrary to expectations, the Commander's answer was a refusal to surrender.

The three men had now to carry out the second part of their mission. The Dutch troops had decided to defend their posts to the last, and had set fire to the oil-tanks at Balik Papan, Sunbonya, and Sanga Sanga. The evening sky was lurid with the flames of burning oil, and the noise of the bursting oil-tanks vibrated in the still air like the booming of big guns. There was no other course left for the Japanese troops but to make a forced landing. At 2:30 a.m. on January 21 the ship touched at a certain point on the coast, and the two natives slipped silently into the darkness of the forested shore.

Attacked by Japanese

A terrific storm burst upon the helpless ship as it began its return journey. At 10:30 a.m. the ship was sighted by two Japanese planes. The three men waved their handkerchiefs, but horror of horrors, the only answers to this were bombs and showers of red-hot machine-gun fire!

The planes had seen the Dutch flag. It was too late when the men on board the ship changed it for the Rising Sun flag, for the airmen thought the sailors had changed the flag in order to escape their fire. Seven times the planes swooped down and bathed the decks of the ship with their deadly machine-gun fire.

"If we must die, let us die together!" The three men linked arms together, and waited for the eighth attack.

Presently a fleet of Japanese battleships appeared on the scene, and the identity of the cargo boat was established. The three men were rescued in the nick of time, and their four days of perilous adventure was ended.

Hirose is now Chief of the Balik Papan Police Station, with 40 native policemen under him. Taniguchi and Ibe are continuing their activities on the front lines.

In an interview with the Yomiuri correspondent the three men admitted that they certainly never expected to come back alive from their mission, for they had heard that the Maccassar Sea was being patrolled by Dutch submarines and battleships. "The messenger from the Dutch Commander was an old Dutch sea captain who had been to Japan more than once," they said to the correspondent. "He came entirely unarmed, and we discarded our pistols when we received the messenger. He seemed to be very glad at our attitude, but his hands trembled when he handed us the written message of the Dutch Commander. The attack by the Japanese planes was fierce beyond imagination. Not a single glass pane in the ship remained unbroken. We had no regrets when death stared us in the face, for it is our ambition to die for our country."

VENEZUELA ANTI-AXIS

Accepts Dutch Invitation to Defend Aruba, Curacao

Domei

GENEVA, February 27.—Venezuela has accepted the invitation of the Dutch Government in exile to participate in the defense of Aruba and Curacao, Dutch West Indies, according to reports received here from Caracas today.

Yamashita Meets Malay Navy Head On Flagship Visit

(Continued From Page 1)

over the arriving ships, the sight seemed to welcome newly-born Shonan Island.

Among the Japanese soldiers, those who had engaged in clearing the port blockaded by the enemy, greeted the fleet most ardently and triumphantly. It was on February 16 when the Japanese troops occupied the coast around the Empire Dock. At that time, a British ship of 3,000-ton class had been sunk there and a gigantic crane, trucks and cannons had been purposely sunk on the sea-bed near the wharf to hinder the arrival of Japanese ships. In addition to this, numerous mines were still floating on Singapore Straits.

Thus, it was generally believed that it would take a few years before the port could resume normal conditions to receive ships. Nevertheless, the Japanese engineer corps set to work clearing the sea in cooperation with the Navy. Against the general presumption, passage into Shonan port was opened two weeks after the work was started.

Referring to the rehabilitation work of the port, a commander of the Navy engaged in the work stated: "The port has been restored to enable the ships to arrive somehow or other. Much efforts are needed, however, before it will become the best port of Japan in the southern areas. The bottom of the sea around the port is yet very rough. But we can expect that Shonan port will shortly be reborn as the best port of East Asia or, we may say, best of all the ports of the world, by the excellent skill of the Japanese Navy."

Court-Martial Decided For Kimmel and Short

(Continued From Page 1)

the bill. As the result, the bill was rejected.

The failure of such an important bill to obtain the support of the House of Representatives indicates a sudden decline of influence supporting the Roosevelt Administration.

It has resulted in the complete rejection of the plan of intensifying the production system by making factories operate 24 hours a day for seven days a week that is regarded absolutely necessary by President Roosevelt for materializing the policy of expanding the production of war requirements.

President Roosevelt promised the maintenance of the present working hours and the payment of increased wages in the past, but he has been obliged to make the proposal of extending working hours beyond 40 hours a week because of the shortage of skilled labor and the wish of factory operators.

Under the 40 hours a week system, workers have to work only five days a week, if they worked eight hours daily. However, the labor organizations rejected this proposal to increase working hours, and that means American workers intend to maintain the peacetime working condition even under the present wartime emergency.

Under the circumstance, it is another proof that not only President Roosevelt's defense program has failed, but also the ability of the Roosevelt Administration itself is now questioned.

GOLD INGOTS, CURRENCY FOUND IN ALGIERS HOTEL

Mandel, Former French Interior Minister, Leaves Suitcase On Arrest in 1940

D.N.B.

PARIS, February 28.—Five gold ingots and an envelope of French currency were discovered in a suitcase left in an Algiers hotel by Jeroboam Mandel, former French Minister of Interior, according to a report of the Journal de Paris.

Mandel was a member of the French wartime cabinet and was arrested in Morocco in 1940 shortly after the armistice. He was suspected of having undertaken negotiations with Alfred Duff-Cooper on a plan to form a French refugee government. Although police officers were escorting Mandel when he was brought to Algiers, they did not know of his leaving a suitcase at the check-room of an Algiers' hotel.

The former Interior Minister was subsequently sentenced to detention in the Portalet fortress in the Pyrenees, and no one came to claim the baggage. Because of its great weight, suspicions were aroused, and yesterday local authorities were notified.

Within the bag were discovered five gold ingots, weighing 17 kilograms each, and a large envelope with 1,000 20-franc notes. One of the ingots bore the stamp of the Bank of England.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, March 2

ASAHI—Annihilation of Enemy Fleet
YOMIURI—Change of Ambassador to Soviet Union
MIYAKO—Spring Offensive
HOCHI—Construction of Greater East Asia Culture

Annihilation of Enemy Fleet

ASAHI

In the Sea Battle off Surabaya which took place between the twilight of February 27 and the following dawn, the Imperial Imperial Navy sank three cruisers and six destroyers of the American-Dutch combined fleet and heavily damaged four other cruisers. Furthermore, in the Sea Battle off Batavia on March 1, our naval forces sank one heavy cruiser of the United States Navy and one Australian cruiser. By these glorious war results gained in the several sea battles which took place successively during the recent fortnight, the Imperial Navy succeeded in wiping out completely the main force of the enemy fleet in the Southwestern Pacific Ocean. In spite of the heavy losses caused to the enemy, our side suffered only slight damage to a destroyer.

As the result of the fall of Singapore and the landings of the Imperial Forces on Borneo, Celebes, Timor and Sumatra, the enemy has been pressed back to Java Island. With the annihilation of the enemy naval force as the result of the Sea Battles off Surabaya and Batavia, moreover, the Southwestern Pacific is now completely under our control. We cannot help but pay our highest tribute to the clever strategy and undaunted fighting spirit of the Imperial Navy which attained such glorious war results in the vast ocean.

Since the outbreak of the war, the Imperial Navy's Air Force, as well as submarines and destroyers have achieved many brilliant victories. But in the Sea Battles off Surabaya and Batavia, the main force of the Imperial Navy displayed their might to the fullest extent. The allies have lost their fleet almost completely, and if they try to stage a counter-offensive, their losses will only be greater.

Change of Ambassador to Soviet Union

YOMIURI

With the positions of Japan and the Soviet Union affected delicately and seriously by the ever-changing international relations, the Government has appointed former Foreign Minister Naotake Sato as Ambassador to the Soviet Union replacing Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa. Since his assumption of the ambassadorship about a year and half ago, General Tatekawa, has rendered distinguished services to the State for the readjustment of Japanese-Soviet relations, succeeding in the conclusion of the Neutrality Pact and others.

Newly-appointed Ambassador Sato, being one of the elders of the diplomatic circle, has represented Japan many times to the League of Nations, the disarmament conference, to Paris as Ambassador and held the portfolio of Foreign Minister. In his ability, there is nothing to be desired. Since he spent a great number of years in Russia in the first half of his diplomatic career the appointment of Ambassador Sato at this grave moment of Japanese-Soviet relations will undoubtedly contribute much toward its improvement.

While maintaining friendly relations with this country by concluding the Neutrality Pact, the Soviet Union is at war with Germany and Italy, the allied nations of Japan. As the result of the opening of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States and Britain, which have been forming a common front in Europe with the Soviet Union, are our enemies. These facts indicate the delicacy of Japanese-Soviet relations. Moreover, trying to induce the Soviet Union to side with the United States and Britain in the War of Greater East Asia as well, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden recently visited that country and offered military aid and a huge loan.

The Kremlin authorities must be fully aware of what will be the result of a war between Japan and the Soviet Union. Therefore, despite desperate efforts of the United States and Britain, the Soviet authorities have been remaining unperturbed. The spokesman of the Soviet Government, in his recent press interview, declared that there has been no change in Japanese-Soviet relations. Carrying an editorial of similar nature, the Pravda, the official organ of the Comintern, too, has been shown calmness in this connection. As long as the Soviet Union adheres to international faith and maintain good judgment on the prevailing international situation the progress of the War of Greater East Asia will reaffirm it of the advisability of remaining neutral. Although we never intend to open a war against the Soviet Union, we must be aware that suspicion often creates a bugbear in international relations.

In this sense, it is earnestly hoped that the Soviet Union will frankly manifest its attitude toward the War of Greater East Asia and the future of Japanese-Soviet relations. If the Soviet Union places confidence in this country as it has often declared, the settlement of the pending fishery question must be expedited since the solution of one question will be more effective than hundreds of statements. With the change of the Japanese Ambassador we sincerely hope the Soviet authorities will show their sincerity in reality.

Spring Offensive

MIYAKO

Keeping abreast with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, the German forces are reported to have been rushing preparations for the much talked-of spring offensive. According to military observers, the Germans are believed to be planning to complete necessary supply to the first line within March and launch a general offensive in the beginning of April. At any rate with the advent of spring the Germans will undoubtedly stage a decisive offensive, concentrating the main force in the Caucasus district and on the Near Eastern front. The Soviet Army, on the other hand, is said to be planning to recapture the Donetz region and Crimea, where it has been trying to mass large troops. Not only will the result of the German-Soviet war be a matter of life or death for the Soviet Union, but it will also have fatal effects on the United States and Britain.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the military relations of the United States and Britain with the Soviet Union and China have entirely been reversed. Although the latter two nations formerly depended on the formers' aid, the United States and Britain are now trying to curry the favor of the Soviet Union and China. To strengthen cooperation with the Soviet Union, Premier Winston Churchill appointed Sir Stafford Cripps to his Cabinet. The British Government is also reported to have concluded an agreement with Chungking for the opening of a new supply route via India because of the severance of the Burma route. The United States, too, has reportedly decided to extend loans to the Soviet Union and Chungking. Although they are trying desperately to maintain the status quo in the world war situation, it will not be long before they suffer bankruptcy in their policies.

With the progress of our operations in Burma and as the result of the pending German offensive in the Near East, the British-Chungking cooperation program with India as its medium will prove to be a failure. When India is attacked from Burma and the Near East by the Axis forces, it will be utterly impossible for Britain to extend aid to Chungking.

The primary purpose of inviting Chiang Kai-shek to India was to appease the anti-British movement by Indian nationalist leaders and the extension of aid toward Chungking via India was a secondary matter for Britain. By the same old trickery they used at the time of the first World War, the British have been trying to win the cooperation of India. At any rate, with the rise of India against Britain, the current World War must be brought to an end.

Construction of Greater East Asia Culture

HOCHI

As pointed out by Premier Hideki Tojo repeatedly, the main objective of the War of Greater East Asia is the construction of a just, moral world. Therefore, the mere establishment of a geographical economic bloc will never be the ultimate end of this war, but it must be the renaissance for the revival of East Asiatic ethics among the East Asiatic peoples. Complete eradication of democratic and materialistic thoughts of the United States and Britain from the lives of East Asiatic peoples is indispensable.

For this purpose, we should not be satisfied with the expulsion of Anglo-American political and economic influence by force from certain areas. We must also win our war on the spiritual side too. In the Philippines and the Netherlands East Indies, Amercian and Dutch influences have penetrated deeply in the minds of young people there.

The commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines has already announced the establishment of new culture of the Philippines based on the true realization as an East Asiatic race, free from Anglo-American influence. In this connection, we Japanese, as their leader, must be able to show them good examples for the construction of a new culture of Greater East Asia.

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